密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XXIII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1922　　NUMBER 1

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

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PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U S CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 1
"The Twelve Greatest" 2
Special Articles
Japan in Manchuria to Stay ..... Charles Dailey 3
China's Financial Problem Has Close Bearing on Existence of Nation ..... Hollington K. Tong 6
Chinese People Apprehensive Over Possible Foreign Intervention ..... Peter S. Jowe 14
Chinese Friendship for the United States ?..... John Hart 20
Woman Author Arrives to Study Chinese Women 25
Men and Events 26
News from South China 30
The Week in the Far East 32
General News Summary 37
New Books and Publications
Public Opinion ..... R. B. L. 38
What the Ships Carry between America and China 39
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China 40
The United States Court for China v

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MR. FRANK B. NOYES, president of the *Associated Press* the American newsgathering organization who has been traveling in China for several weeks declared in a public address in Shanghai this week that the present practice of sending American news to China by way of London is very unsatisfactory and that the time has come for devising the best practicable measures for correcting the fault. This is a condition which Americans generally and many Chinese as well have recognized for a considerable time and the statement by Mr. Noyes that improvements in the transmission and distribution of American news in China are to be made brings general satisfaction. The principal news gathering organization in China from the standpoint of foreign news is *Reuters Service*, a British organization which brings to China not only news from Great Britain and the continent of Europe, but also American news. *Reuters Service* next to the *Associated Press* is probably the greatest organization in the world which handles the transmission of news between countries. *Reuters* being a British organization is naturally interested in the dissemination of news pertaining to the British Empire or affecting the interests of the people who subscribe for and read newspapers published and edited by subjects of Great Britain. The *Associated Press* stands in exactly the same relationship toward news pertaining to or affecting the United States and its citizens. At the present time the American news which is brought to China by *Reuters* is collected by *Reuters'* correspondents in New York and Washington and is transmitted first to London and then is relayed to various parts of the world, China included. This is unsatisfactory from the American standpoint for the simple reason that Americans feel that they are better qualified to select news regarding their own affairs than is a foreigner. Britons feel exactly the same way regarding news which is selected for their perusal. Naturally they want to do the job themselves and it is their absolute right. We do not know anything about plans which Mr. Noyes may have in mind in solving the problem of an American news report in China but it occurs to us that the simplest way out of the difficulty would be for the *Associated Press* to prepare a suitable daily news summary of happenings in the United States and then turn this report over to *Reuters* for direct distribution to the foreign and Chinese press of this country. The Chinese press is apparently not yet able to finance an independent news service from the United States and until such time as they are able to do so it would

23-001

seem that the foregoing suggestion would provide an amicable solution of the problem in view of the existing conditions.

THE ARREST OF DR. F. C. TONG and of the Minister of Finance, Lo Wen-kan, and the warrant issued by the president for the arrest of Mr. Fu Siao-en should have more than a passing interest for the younger Chinese, who are keen for the relief of China from the umbrageous position in which she now is. The law, when it is capricious, political and uncertain, can do more to disturb the nation than the depredations of banditry. Dr. Tong was arrested at two o'clock in the morning by men not in uniform and has been held without bail. Lo Wen-kan was arrested by order of the president, who was intimidated by the Speaker of Parliament, neither of them having any authority in the matter. The order for Fu Siao-en's arrest was a mandate from the president instead of an action through the courts of law, which have jurisdiction in such matters. Government by mandate is in every case bad government because individuals are subject to whims and caprices and the citizen of the Republic of China suffers as much from a mandate as could a Russian from the ukase of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia. Despotism in any form is harmful to the free development of a nation and in China today, every petty official is a despot who can do whatever he pleases without any regard for the rights of those whom he governs.

AS friends of China we must call the attention of Young China to the serious danger to their country in such cases as these. They may judge them as unfortunate instances during a period of transition. Or they may feel that the persons involved are not worthy of popular protest. The foreigner, however, judges the matter differently. To him these questions must be considered vis a vis the possible abolition of extraterritoriality. He must think of the day when he will be subject to Chinese law and its administration, and when a Chinese lawyer may refuse to defend him, if such defense will cause annoyance to a politically-minded magistrate. He must analyze his position under such circumstances with a regard for the safety of life and property under such a system. Most foreigners who think on Chinese problems at all, realize that the day must come when extraterritoriality will be abolished. But such occurrences as have been indicated above and the banditry in Honan will not facilitate the consummation of China's most ardent aspiration. It is absurd, therefore, for those Chinese who are most anxious to solve these problems, to attack the position of the foreigner in China, instead of first so reorganizing their government that the present position of the foreigner will become untenable. The organization of the administration of the law is a prerequisite to the abolition of extraterritoriality and it must now be clearly and unmistakably stated that the administration of the law of this country is not on a basis which would justify the foreigners giving up the rights which they now hold. No one could be sadder than we are at such an admission, for it has ever been the policy of this paper to support China in her every move toward the restoration of complete sovereignty and we only make such an admission in the hope that it will not be long before we shall have to change our judgements and point with pride to China's achievements in becoming a modern nation.

THE LABOR SITUATION at Pootung (manufacturing section of Shanghai) is capable of analysis from this standpoint: The labor unions in China are disorganized and in their disorganization lies danger, not only to themselves, but to capital as well. The uncertainty as to the exact demands of the workers and the difficulty of achieving a meeting of minds between capital and labor leads to expensive and unbeneficial strikes. The provincial patriotism of all Chinese and unwillingness to be represented by men of another province, complicates the issue and prevents intellegent men among other laborers assuming responsibility. Capital, everywhere, has found a great success in meeting labor problems if labor is intelligently led. Both in Great Britain and the United States, organized labor has prevented unthinking and irresponsible radicalism from destroying the industrial competence of the nation. The inability of the leaders among the workers to assume responsibility for the conduct of the constituents, makes the settlement of labor problems more difficult. Employers will be wise to encourage labor organizations to assume responsibility for the workers within the plant. In the tobacco industry this policy has been followed generally. In the textile industry it has not been followed.

"The Twelve Greatest"

SINCE the beginning of the voting contest for the "Twelve Greatest Living Chinese" the *Weekly Review* has received numerous letters of comment from foreigners and Chinese regarding this interesting plebiscite. There has also been considerable newspaper comment on the part of the foreign and Chinese press regarding the significance of the vote. Some of this comment has been friendly and constructive, the editors seriously trying to analyze the meaning of the large vote received by certain individuals or groups of individuals, while other newspaper comment has been critical and skeptical. One newspaper in Shanghai (Chinese owned) stated that the vote really had no significance, "otherwise how could the names of certain individuals (named) appear among the 'Twelve Greatest Living Chinese?'" The paper which printed this criticism is a political organ affiliated with a certain well known party. One criticism of the result led to a correction since it appears that in a few cases the same person appeared in the list under two or three names. The contest editor is well aware of the practice in China that an individual may use as many names as he likes and has tried to avoid as far as possible the mistake of listing different names for the same person. Since the beginning of the contest no less than thirty duplicate names for more than a dozen nominees have been eliminated. Our readers will appreciate the fact that it is difficult for one to know all the names of a Chinese individual unless one is in close association with the person so we would appreciate information from the readers of the *Review* regarding any duplicate names that may appear in the list.

Since the readers of the *Review* have not been required to sign their names to the ballots, there is of course no way of determining the good faith of persons sending in ballots. We venture the suggestion, however, that most of the ballots have been filled out in good faith and represent the voter's real opinions on the subject. A large number of most interesting letters from readers giving reasons for their choice also indicates a serious interest in the subject.

The only information which the Contest Editor of the *Review* has regarding the persons sending in

ballots is the place of residence of the voter (obtained from the postmarks on the envelopes) and whether the voter is a Chinese, Chinese student or foreigner. An analysis of the first 700 votes received provides the following information: Only twelve votes in this entire number were sent in by foreigners, or at least were so marked, the balanee or 688 being from Chinese or Chinese students. Of this number, 688 votes, slightly more than half were sent in by teachers or students, the balance being simply marked "Chinese." The large number of votes from students and teachers in the first 700 votes was due to the Contest Editor sending special ballots to the principals of the leading schools with instructions for the senior classes to fill them out with their choice for the "Twelve Greatest." A large number of envelopes bearing the inscription of Chinese banks, manufacturing and engineering enterprises, shipping and trading companies and departments of the government such as customs, communications, postoffice, and so on would indicate voters of mature judgment.

The largest number of votes from any one city is naturally Shanghai with Peking second, Nanking third, Soochow fourth, Tientsin fifth, Kaifeng sixth, Changsha seventh, Foochow eighth, Chenchow ninth and Hankow tenth. The majority of votes came from the following cities: Anking, Anyuan, Amoy, Canton, Changchow, Chenchow, Chinghai, Chinkiang, Changsha, Foochow, Hongkong, Hangchow, Hankow, Huchow, Harbin, Hwanghsien, Kaifeng, Kashan, Kuanshan, Kashing, Kimen, Kushui, Kiukiang, Lingpi, Lintienchen, Meiki, Nanking, Nanchang, Ningpo, Peking, Shanghai, Soochow, Swatow, Shaoshing, Shasi, Sian, Sientan, Pengpu, Tenghsien, Taichow, Tongshan, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Tsingkiang, Wuchang, Watien, Woosung and Yangchow.

In addition to the above a few votes have been received from Chinese living in Australia, India, Singapore and Japan. The twelve foreigners who were included among the 700 voters recorded above reside in Futsin, Hangchow, Peking, Shanghai, Tsinan, Tientsin and Wuchow.

The contest closes with the issue of the *Weekly Review* on December 30 and the final result will appear in the issue of January 6.

Opium Traffic Discussed at League Meeting

At the eleventh plenary meeting of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations, on Tuesday, September 19, Geneva, one of the topics discussed in which China is to a great extent involved, was the "Traffic of Opium," a continuation of the debate, and adoption of resolutions. Chao-Hsin Chu, Chinese Charge d'Affaires, London, was a delegate to the meeting.

Mr. Chu in addressing the Assembly set forth in his report a view achieving an international control of the production and consumption of opium and its products. The opium problem is one affecting the whole world, and if there is to be a wholesale suppression of the traffic, there must be cooperation between all the countries directly or indirectly concerned. China has been suffering from morphia and opium traffic for a long period and even if she has done her best to fulfil her obligations in accordance with the Opium Convention, there are foreign colonies in the neighborhood of China, which still permit the sale of opium for smoking purposes under a system of government monopoly, and this makes it difficult for any country alone to carry out the work of suppression on her part. According to Mr. Chu, the Chinese Delegation has been instructed by the government to appeal to the League for immediate action to put stop to the traffic.

Japan in Manchuria to Stay

BY CHARLES DAILEY

THERE seems to be a lot of talk going around in Peking, both in Parliamentary and other circles, that Japan must get out of Manchuria upon the expiration of the old Russian lease of the Liaotung peninsula next March and that China will refuse to recognize the extension of the lease to 99 years under the treaty enforced by Japan through the medium of the Twenty-one Demands. It is pointed out that even though a government upon whose throat Japan had a death grip executed this treaty Parliament never has ratified it, and Chang Tso-lin, who persists in his assumption of an autonomous government for Manchuria, contends that no matter what the government in Peking may have done Manchuria never has accepted any part of the treaty involved in the Twenty-one Demands.

In the language of the street, the Chinese have "a think coming." Japan is in Manchuria for the full term of the lease. If any doubt remains in any one's mind as to Japan's intentions he has but to visit Manchuria and see the work going on, or to note the position taken by Japan in the conferences relating to the withdrawal of the Japanese postoffices, in which she flatly refuses to close those in the South Manchuria railway zone.

If any one has any hope of a possible loophole for the prevention of a continuation of Japan's policy of exploitation in the Three Eastern provinces through the alleged refusal of the local government to recognize the treaty of 1915, granting special trade privileges not only in Manchuria but also in Inner Mongolia, that hope is shattered by an official letter from General Sun Lieh-chuen, Civil and Military Governor of Kirin province. No matter what the Chinese may say, the Japanese regard the incident as closed.

The Washington Conference refused to examine the Twenty-one Demands, thus putting the seal of tacit approval upon Japan's special position in Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, as recognized by the United States in the Ishii-Lansing treaty. So even the other Powers regard the gate of Manchuria sealed. But not so China. Foreign Minister Koo said in Peking recently that China shortly would notify Japan that the Kwantung lease, taken over from Russia under the treaty of Portsmouth, would expire next March. Dr. Koo announced to the press that China would insist upon evacuation, but would be willing to treat with Japan for the possession of the South Manchuria railway and the other splendid properties that have been developed by the Japanese in the 18 years they have been the dominating power in South Manchuria.

Chang Tso-Lin also appeared to have been of the same mind when he and his Commissioner of Foreign Affairs said to the writer in Mukden that it would be incumbent upon Japan to notify her intentions and that then China would make suitable reply. The Japanese, together with all other foreigners who are familiar with the case, smile at the attitude of China's Foreign Minister and the Supertuchun of Manchuria. The Japanese, therefore have nothing to say. They smile, too, and point to the new treaty. They have evacuated the Maritime province of Siberia and now are evacuat-

ing Shantung. They believe this speaks volumes. They are keeping faith with the other signatories of the treaties of Washington, but they are holding on to their own. The lease of the Kwantung peninsula is a *fait accompli* and China may as well recognize it. That is the Japanese position and they do not feel that any special pronouncement is required.

So Chang Tso-Lin seems to be barking up a hollow tree when he says that no matter what Peking may have done under force or duress or whatever the enemies of Japan accuse her of applying—no matter what—Manchuria never has recognized the Twenty-one Demands. The facts are that the existence and provisions of the new treaty have been recognized by Chang Tso-Lin's ablest henchman, General Sun of Kirin.

And the recognition came in a way quite unfavorable to the United States, or any other country interested in trade in interior China. Shipments of oil to points in Kirin province are being heavily taxed as a local measure and the Standard Oil Company of New York recently had the matter taken up with the officials of Kirin province, because there was discrimination in favor of the Japanese. It was in reply to this protest that the governor of Kirin made the recognition of the 1915 treaty, if any recognition were required after its enforced acceptance by Peking.

General Sun, in an official letter to the provincial treasury held that special local taxes could be levied against the American concern because it, with other foreigners with the exception of Japan, is denied the right of establishing agencies at non-treaty ports. The exception in favor of Japan was cited under the "new treaty" between China and Japan, which means the treaty enforced under the Twenty-one Demands. Under this treaty, General Sun pointed out, the Japanese are permitted to establish agencies and to carry on business anywhere in South Manchuria, including Kirin province, and in Eastern Inner Mongolia. This clinched the case for Japan. Incidentally it put the seal of commercial handicap upon other foreigners attempting to do business in the non-treaty ports of that region.

So the case is closed for Japan. It is all covered in Articles 2 and 3 of Group II of the Twenty-one Demands. If, therefore, Foreign Minister Koo or Supertuchun Chang should ask Japan as March nears what she is going to do about getting out of Manchuria the Japanese Consul-General in Mukden will have a copy of General Sun's instructions in his pocket ready to bring it to the attention of Chang Tso-Lin. Likewise a copy will be in the files of Minister Obata in Peking should Dr. Koo drop around to talk things over. The question of South Manchuria is settled. It is Japanese territory until close to the end of the present century.

It seems plain to the traveler and observer in those parts of the mainland of Asia where Japan so recently has had her troops that she is going to be content with her present territorial gains for a time, at least, and will get rid of the worries attendant upon further expansion. Having economic control of Manchuria, Japan is perfectly willing to let political control rest. The Japanese now have 85 percent of the export trade of the Three Eastern Provinces and between 60 and 70 percent, of the import trade. The yen has become the medium of commerce, since it is more stable than the Yuan dollar.

Even Chang Tso-lin keeps from 3,000,000 to 7,000,000 yen in his provincial treasury, speculating in silver as the market rises and falls. In all there is about $60,000,000 of paper provincial currency and the treasury has only about fifteen or twenty millions in silver dollars or bullion to back it up. As a result, the rate of exchange when the writer was in Mukden recently was $1.51 in local currency to the Yuan dollar.

The Japanese having economic control of Manchuria, are now chiefly interested in its development and they are doing a lot of good work in this direction. Every fair-minded man admits that conditions are better under Japanese domination than if the Chinese had control. The Chinese themselves grow wealthier as a result. The country is rich in agriculture, having never less than 70 percent crops. This year the harvest was 100 percent in most areas. There has been however, a poor market owing to the high prices as compared with competing countries. The new tariff in the United States also has been a handicap to exports to America.

There is every good reason, from an economic standpoint, why Japan should be content with her present territorial gains and to begin to formulate plans for further commercial expansion in the area thus definitely cleared. But Wellington Koo and Chang Tso-Lin need not pretend to deceive themselves regarding the lease of the Kwantung territory. The question is settled. Japan is through with territory-grabbing—for the life of the present Tokyo government at least—and reducing her army and navy expenditures will turn herself to the development of those territories in China in which she has won, by treaty, by force and by perseverance, a predominant and favored position. In this respect Manchuria is the queen of them all, to say nothing of Eastern Inner Mongolia, which is tributary to it. China will profit by it, albeit the other foreign countries, shut out as they are by the special treaty, may suffer a handicap.

The most coveted territory in Manchuria is that in the region of Harbin, at the junction of the main line of the Chinese Eastern railway with the branch southward to Changchun, where connection is made with the South Manchuria railway to Dairen and other seaports. Possession of this branch is needed by the South Manchuria to complete that system. Some day she will get it. The time will come—and it may be soon as signs now point—when it will be converted into a standard-guage line and cars will run through from the wharves at Dairen to the wharves on the Sungari river in Harbin. The trade on this river is of vast importance to Japan. To increase it she requires a treaty with both China and Russia covering the right of navigation on both the Sungari and Amur rivers. In due course she will obtain sanction of those treaties. Meantime she is organizing the trade and already is the dominant foreign power therein.

The Harbin territory is the richest in all China in revenues, in spite of its sparse population and its long, rigorous winter. The Russians had done little during their domination of the region, beginning in 1896, but the Chinese are moving in from Chihli and Shantung at a steadily increasing rate. Along with them comes the Japanese trader, with his patience, his diligence and his ability to guarantee either bank credits or prompt shipments. Through the aid of the Bank of Chosen he is able to do the former and through the virtual closing of the port of Vladivostok both by rate discrimination and by warfare between the Russian factions he has been able to make prompt shipments through the excellent port of Dairen and over the South Manchuria railway, whose specialty is the prompt movement of freight.

Throughout its history this railway has taken lessons from the book of the American railways and it is the best system in all the Orient, not even excepting the government-owned lines in Japan. In cars, engines, operation and methods of management it is an American railway laid down in Manchuria.

Even before the allied intervention in Siberia, but especially since the sole occupation of the territory by Japanese troops, the Japanese merchants have been developing the trade centering in Harbin or passing through it and there has been much complaint from the representatives of other foreign firms that they are unable to do business there in competition with the easy credits and prompt shipments of the Japanese. The South Manchuria railway denies that it delays or hampers foreign shipments, but has admitted certain rebates. On the whole it is only natural that the Japanese should carry into Manchuria the slogan of the home country—Nippon for the Japanese. It is this teamwork, this intense patriotism, that has laid the ground work for the Japanese commercial expansion and is no discredit at all to the Japanese, however much the foreign firms who feel this competition may complain about it, as they continually do. The Japanese saw great commercial advantages centering about Harbin and they went after it hammer and tongs. Now with their leasehold in Manchuria assured they are preparing for the return on the capital outlay.

It is a rich stake, the Harbin territory. Statistics of the Chinese postal administration, recently made available, afford the best index of the richness of the area, in the absence of bank clearings and similar compilations that exist in the United States and other countries. Money-order remittances from the Harbin postoffice for the year 1921 totalled $14,215,144 (Mex). This is slightly greater than for all the rest of China. Think it over for a minute and grasp the importance of this item of money-orders alone. Furthermore, the per capita remittance from the Harbin district is seven times higher than in any other district in China. That Japan and the South Manchuria railway should desire full sway amidst such rich pickings is supremely natural. Other nationals may fret and growl, but the Japanese work. Their unceasing energy is reaping its reward.

The acquisition of the 147-mile branch of the Chinese Eastern railway from Harbin to Changchun has long been desired by the South Manchuria railway. Efforts heretofore made in this direction have been blocked largely through the existence of the Inter-allied Technical Board, which has been trying to hold the Chinese Eastern railway together as a going concern until Russia should be rehabilitated, since China, the other partner in the property, is unable to do so alone. The Interallied Railway Committee and the Interallied Technical Board were dissolved with the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from the Maritime province of Siberia at the end of October. China and Soviet Russia are now trying to get together on many issues, and the Chinese Eastern railway is one of them. In connection with these negotiations Japan may yet obtain the summit of her ambition in Manchuria—the possession of the Changchun branch. The South Manchuria railway would pay a large sum out of hand merely for the privilege of changing the guage on the Changchun branch in order that through shipments could be made between Dairen and Harbin. Engines and cars are ready for this purpose and a school conducted at Changchun trains Japanese in the Russian method of operation.

The South Manchuria railway is capitalized for about 400,000,000 yen. Its normal earnings on this capital are about twelve to fifteen million yen annually—not an unusual sum and nothing to attract investors. For the last two years the South Manchuria has desired, according to various reports, from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000 yen for extensions and improvements, chiefly, it is believed, for the acquisition of the Changchun-Harbin line if the necessary consent can be obtained. Both China and Russia are in urgent need of ready money. Japan is playing a conciliatory game with both nations.

Territorially Japan has enough of expansion, with its train of ill-feeling and constant friction, but economically expansion is her middle name. The well-organized South Manchuria railway is a natural instrument of such expansion. Frequent efforts have been made in the United States in the last two years to obtain money for extensions of the South Manchuria railway and the company has been conducting a dignified and well-organized advertising campaign in the leading American magazines.

At the same time various financiers, acting sometimes directly but more often indirectly, have been endeavoring to obtain loans in the United States. There have been reports of several loans of this nature, the largest being in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 gold. American trade investigators are believed to have reported to Washington in this connection that Japan is seeking money in New York for the South Manchuria railway to throttle American and European competition for the trade of China, and particularly Manchuria. The propriety of lending this money is an open and debatable question. American capital has a perfect right to choose its own investment roost. American trade suffers, in Manchuria at least, the handicap of the special-privilege treaty negotiated under the Twenty-one Demands. The Washington Conference had an opportunity to examine this treaty. It did not do so. This gave tacit approval of Japan's policy in China. By the same token American capital is free to finance Japanese trade expansion if it so desires.

There is nothing stealthy or underhand in Japan's method in Manchuria. The South Manchuria railway is as openly conducted as the United States Steel Corporation. Everything it has done in the way of expansion has been quite above board. Publicity has been a dictum with the corporation. But if the way was paved before Japan's change of heart in the matter of aggression, that is entirely a different story. Japan has enough of territory. Since the Washington conference she has abandoned her fictitious cry of requiring more territory for her 60,000,000 population. Attention being directed to the sparsely settled island of Hokkaido, the second largest in the empire and by far the richest in agricultural possibilities, put a sudden end to that cry. Japan has ample territory. She wants unrestricted fields for the produce of her mills and factories, which are growing in number despite the abnormal rise in labor costs. For the life of the present government, at least, she has enough of ground on the mainland of Asia. This she wishes to exploit before seeking new fields. To use a military phrase, she is now consolidating her gains. No other nation is in a position since the Washington Conference to challenge that policy, even if it were so minded. That is why the Japanese penetration of Manchuria continues. The Three Eastern Provinces are stars in the Imperial crown without the responsibilities of government.

Peking, November 24, 1922.

China's Financial Problem Has Close Bearing on Existence of Nation

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

Editor's Note: In last week's issue of the Weekly Review Mr. Tong showed that the total indebtedness of the Chinese government is in round figures $1,906,000,000 of which amount $208,400,000 is secured domestic loans, $240,000,000 unsecured domestic loans, $1,029,000,000 secured foreign obligations and $240,000,000 unsecured foreign loans. In addition to the secured and unsecured domestic and foreign obligations there is a further obligation of $180,000,000 of the Central government for unpaid civil and military expenses which is included in the $1,906,000,000 noted above. The combined unsecured and largely overdue obligations of the government amount to $480,000,000 and to meet this great sum the government is now actually receiving only about $200,000 a month on account of the retention of funds by the provincial and military officials.

The publication of Mr. Tong's article last week and the statistical material which appears herewith has taken on a rather dramatic interest owing to the arrest of Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Finance, which was caused, according to popular report by the publication of the financial report which was the source of Mr. Tong's article in the Review. The second installment of Mr. Tong's article appears herewith and further articles will be published in succeeding issues:

Explanations of the following loan tables officially prepared by the Ministry of Finance:

1. All the loans, both domestic and foreign, as they stood September 1922 are included in the following loan tables.

2. The domestic loans in Table A including the Third Year Bonds of $13,939,095, the Fourth Year Bonds of $4,638,740, the Seventh Year Short Term Bonds of $4,800,000 and the Eleventh Year Short Term Bonds of $10,000,000 amount to the total of $33,377,835 (at present outstanding, namely, the first of October), the repayment of which has been entrusted to the Inspector General of Customs. Funds to meet these obligations have been definitely fixed and are taken from the revenue of the native customs and the proceeds of the postponed Boxer indemnity. The payment of interest and capital as they fall due is punctually made. The other domestic loans which come within the sphere of the Consolidated Bonds with the sanction of Presidential Mandate of March 3rd, 1921 such as the Eight Percent Military Bonds of $1,771,150, the Six Percent Reorganization Bonds (originally called the First Year Bonds) of $51,672,617, the Fifth Year Bonds of $18,757,590, the Seventh Year Long Term Bonds of $45,000,000, the Seven Percent Reorganization Bonds (originally called the Eighth Year Bonds) of $12,240,000 and the Financial Reorganization Bonds of $45,590,400, together with the Eight Percent bonds of $96,000,000 for the return of short term domestic and foreign loans, which are outside the sphere of the Consolidated Bonds, amount to the total of $271,031,757 (at present outstanding). Fund to meet these obligations are from the revenue of the native customs and the customs surplus after the deduction of the sum which the Inspector General of Customs requires to pay the capital and interest of the loans in his charge, also from the salt surplus, the wine and tobacco revenue, the earning of the Communications enterprises and the increased customs revenue. These obligations are discharged punctually. A plan has been made for the redemption of the First Year and the Eighth Year Bonds which were reorganized at the second time, but it has not yet been carried out. The where-with to meet the capital and interest payment of these two kinds of bonds is not available at the present, and they are listed in Table C.

3. The foreign loans are listed in Table B. The British-German Loan of £7,466,550, contracted in the Ching Dynasty, the second British-German Loan of £11,196,050. the Russian-French Loan of Frs. 164,438,290, and the Boxer Indemnity of £72,031,432.31 (including £71,853,476.16, the payment of which to the eight countries has been deferred, the balance of over £170,000 being regularly paid every month) amount to the total of £70,674,032.31 and Frs, 164,438,290 (at present outstanding). The fund for all capital and interest payments, according to the arrangement, are from the customs revenue, and the Inspector General of Customs pays to the countries concerned direct. The Crisp Loan of £5,000,000 contracted in the First Year of the Republic (1912) and the Reorganization Loan of the Second Year with the five countries of £25,000,000 were amortized with funds from the salt revenue, and the interest and capital payment is made direct to the countries concerned. The other foreign loans to be returned are those for the repayment of which the fund has been stipulated but the Chinese government has been unable to carry out the undertaking or to guarantee the repayment of which treasury notes have been issued without adequate security. Whenever their repayment falls due, it cannot be met according to the agreement on account of the financial stringency of the government, and this greatly affects the credit of Chinese bonds abroad. Such loans are listed in Table D. so that means for their repayment may be devised. In addition to these, interest and capital payment of those loans which used to be secured on the salt surplus but which were of late exchanged for the Eight Percent bonds as decided upon by the Short Term Domestic and Foreign Debt Commission has not been made with the exception of the bonds in Japanese possession, the arrangement for the repayment of which, is being carried out. Their repayment has now been made from the salt surplus. These loans are also listed in Table D.

Besides the foreign loans in Table B, there are overdue German and Austrian loans amounting to $2,230,000 to the Germans and $34,130,000 to the Austrians. On account of the unsettlement of the question of the war indemnity from these two countries to China, these loans are still outstanding. As they are different from the ordinary foreign loans in nature, they are listed in a supplement to Table B. In the case of Germany, China has demanded a war indemnity of $220,000,000, and the German loan to China is far too small to meet her liabilities in this respect. The German loan is, therefore, out of question so far as its repayment is concerned, but the war indemnity asked by China from Austria is small, coupled with the fact that the Allied countries have been considering the advisability of cancelling their war indemnity from Austria, and that China should follow the Allied policy in this matter, that China should assume the responsibility for the repayment of the Austrian loan which is a large one although there is no money to meet this obligation. The payment of the Austrian loan is receiving the attention of the financial authorities.

4. The salt surplus has been earmarked for the repayment of the short term loans to the various Chinese banks. These loans have been paid up, and the Short Term Domestic and Foreign Debt Commission has examined them and declared them to have been cleared up. They amounted to $59,050,000. Besides the repayment of the loans by the conversion of the securities into ready cash, the amount of money returned by means of the Eight Percent Bonds was $35,000,000 and there is still a capital sum of $23,500,000 to be returned. There are loans not secured on the salt surplus, the terms for their repayment being due and the rate of their interest being high. They are listed together with the unpaid loans secured on the salt surplus in Tables E and F, and efforts should be made to improve them.

5. Treasury notes were issued by the Ministry of Finance to the different organs by the Ministry to pay military and civil expenses. On account of the financial stringency, whenever their redemption falls due, there is no way to redeem them. In consequence their value daily drops. The redeemed treasury notes amount to a huge sum. Means should be devised to improve their value. They are listed in a separate table.

6. The Ministry of Finance owes to the Bank of Communications Yen 6,000,000 borrowed on its behalf. Of this amount, $2,000,000 has been returned in addition to the partial repayment of the loans by the conversion into cash of the Seventh Year Short Term Bonds amounting to the face value of $2,000,000. The exact amount of money returned in the term, of Yen has not yet been ascertained from the bank.

Statement A

Statement of different kinds of Domestic Loans which are definitely secured as they stand at the end of September 1922.

Western Electric

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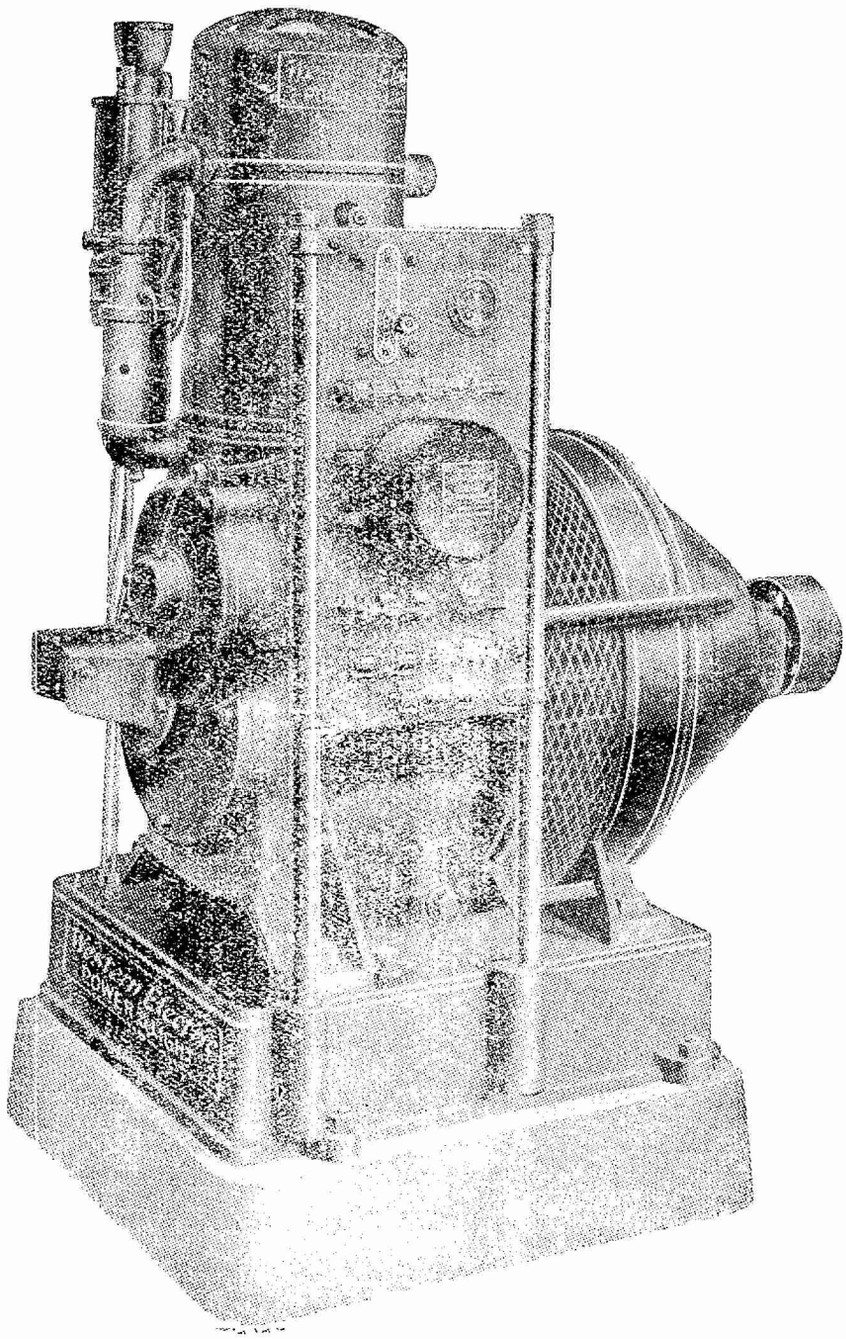

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Name of the Loans	*Amount Issued*	*Amount Outstanding*	*Remarks*
8% Military Loan	$ 7,371,150.00	$ 1,771,150.00	(A)
6% Consolidated Loan Bonds	54,392,228.00	51,672,617.00	(B)
Third Year 6% National Loan	24,926,110.00	13,939,095.00	(C)
Fourth Year 6% National Loan	25,829,965.00	4,638,740.00	(D)
Fifth Year 6% National Loan	20,000,000.00	18,757,590.00	(E)
Seventh Year 6% National Loan	45,000,000.00	45,000,000.00	(F)
7th Year 6% Short Term Loan	48,000,000.00	4,800,000.00	(G)
7% Consolidated Loan Bonds	13,600,000.00	12,240,000.00	(H)
6% Financial Reorganization Loan	60,000,000.00	45,590,400.00	(I)
Tenth Year 8% National Loan	96,000,000.00	96,000,000.00	(J)
Eleventh Year 8% Short Term Loan	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	(K)
Totals: Amount Issued	$405,119,453.00		
Amount Outstanding		$304,409,592.00	

Remarks

(A) The redemption of the outstanding amount has been taken over by the Internal Debts Consolidation Service and will be effected by two drawings, completing the repayment by August 1924. The money required for the payment of interest and the repayment of capital will be coming from the sinking funds of $24,000,000 fixed for the carrying out of the said Service.

(B) These bonds were specially issued under the Consolidation Plan to exchange for the First Year Internal Loan Bonds. The redemption of the outstanding amount will be effected by nine drawings to be held once a year until December 1930 by which time the service of this Loan Bonds will be ended. The money required every year for the fulfilment of the obligations of this service will be appropriated from the aforementioned sinking funds.

(C) The redemption of the outstanding amount will be effected by five drawings to be held once a year until December 1926 by which time the loan service will come to its end. The money required to meet the obligations of this loan will be appropriated from the revenue of the Native Customs and the deferred portion of Germany, Russian and Austrian Boxer Indemnities. Should there still be any deficit, it will be made up by the Customs Surplus.

(D) The outstanding amount will be completely paid off by April 1923. The money required for the payment of interest and repayment of capital will be appropriated from the revenue of the Native Customs and the deferred portion of Germany, Russian, and Austrian Boxer Indemnities. The deficit, if there be any, will be made up by the Customs Surplus. As to the extra bonds issued beyond the recognised amount, the Inspector-General of Customs has consented to undertake the service of $2,800,000 of these bonds and to repay them off on the 12th October 1923.

(E) The redemption of the outstanding amount has been put under the Internal Debts Consolidation Service and will be effected by six drawings to be he held twice a year commencing in the last quarter of 1926 and ending in March 1929. The money required for the payment of interest will be from the sinking funds of the Consolidation Service. The funds at present engaged in the fulfilment of the obligations of the Third and Fourth Year Loan will be later transferred to the service of this loan when they shall have completed their present service.

(F) The service of this loan has been taken over by the Internal Debts Consolidation Service. The repayment of it will be effected by twenty drawings to be held twice a year beginning from 1928 until December 1937. The money required for the payment of interest will be from the sinking funds of the said Service. And in the future the funds required for the repayment of capital will be from the same source as the funds at present engaged in the carrying out of the services of the Third and Fourth Year Bands.

(G) The outstanding amount will be totally paid off on December 1922. The money required for the payment of interest and repayment of capital will be from the deferred portion of the Boxer Indemnity.

(H) These bonds were issued under the Consolidation Service to exchange for the Eighth Year Internal Loan Bonds. The outstanding amount will be repaid by nine drawings the last one of which will be held in August 1930. The money required every year for the payment of interest and repayment of capital will be appropriated from the sinking funds of the Consolidation Service.

(I) The service of this loan has been put under the Consolidation Service and the redemption of the outstanding amount will be effected by nine drawings. The loan will be totally paid off by September 1926. The money required every year for the payment of interest and repayment of capital will be appropriated from the sinking funds of the Consolidation Service.

(J) This loan will be totally redeemed in seven years time. The money required every year to meet the obligations of this loan will be appropriated from the Salt Surplus for the time being and will be from the Customs Surplus after the enforcement of the revised Customs Tariff, namely, 5% *ad valorem*. Should there be any deficit in the latter case, it will be made up from the Salt Surplus.

(K) The redemption of this loan will be effected by ten drawings during a period of five years. The deferred portion of the Russian Boxer Indemnity has been earmarked for the payment of interest and repayment of capital every year.

The conditions as contained in remark (J) have so far failed to be carried out. For that reason a separate statement known as Statement C has been prepared which gives the details of all the domestic debts that are not definitely secured for the information of those who are to be entrusted with the duty of reorganizing China's Finance.

Statement B

Statement of different kinds of Foreign Debts which are definitely secured as they stand at the end of September 1922.

Designation	Amount Borrowed	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest	Loan Period	Remarks
Russian-French Loan	Fr.400,000,000	Fr. 164,438,290	4% p.a.	1895 to 1931	(A)
Anglo-German Loan	£ 16,000,000	7,466,550	5% p.a.	1896 to 1932	(B)
Supplementary A-German Loan	£ 16,000,000	11,196,050	4% p.a.	1898 to 1943	(C)
Boxer Indemnity England	£ 16,573,810	11,186,547:635	4% p.a.	1901 to 1945	(D)
Boxer Indemnity America	G$. 53,348,140	2,517,959:679	,,	,,	
Boxer Indemnity France	Fr.580,160,935	15,663,261:162	,,	,,	
Boxer Indemnity Italy	Fr.217,868,647	5,882,046:391	,,	,,	
Boxer Indemnity Russia	£ 42,685,163	27,019,467:278	,,	,,	
Boxer Indemnity Japan	£ 11,391,703	7,688,867:634	,,	,,	
Boxer Indemnity Belgium	Fr. 69,447,061	1,874,940:884	,,	,,	
Boxer Indemnity Portugal	£ 30,203	20,386:148	,,	,,	
Boxer Indemnity Spain	Fr. 1,107,596	24,565:778	,,	,,	
Boxer Indemnity Holland	Fl. 3,066,005	141,984:127	,,	,,	
Boxer Indemnity Sweden & Norway	£ 20,568	11,405:480	,,	,,	
Reorganization Loan	£ 25,000,000	25,000,000	5% p.a.	1913 to 1960	(E)
Crisp Loan	£ 5,000,000	2,000,000	,,	1912 to 1952	(F)
Totals:	£ 120,694,032:196	@8.0	$965,552,257.57		
	Fr. 164,438,290	@0.165	$ 27,132,317.85		
		Grand Total	$992,684,575.42		

Remarks:

(A) This loan is secured on the revenue of the Maritime Customs. The purpose of the loan is unknown.

(B) This loan is secured on the revenue of the Maritime Customs. The original agreement does not give the purpose of this loan.

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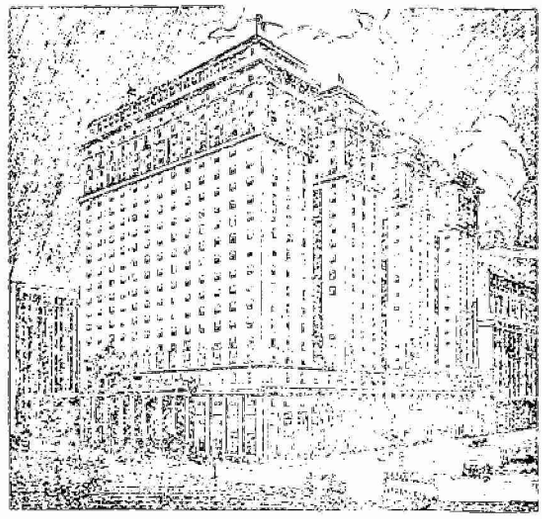

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(C) This loan is secured on the revenue of the Maritime Customs. According to Article Nine of the Loan Agreement, the proceeds of this loan shall be employed to the fullest extent in the payment of the deferred and overdue portion of the Sino-Japanese War Indemnity.

(D) The amount of Boxer Indemnity as given here included the amount—£71,853,476:18:3—which the Allied Powers (8 in number) agreed to defer for five years. The amount that is still being paid every month is over £170,000. The Boxer Indemnity is secured on the Customs and Salt Revenues.

(E) The purpose of this loan was to defray all of the overdue debts of the Central government; to meet the expenditure for disbandment; to meet the Central Administration expenses; and to re-organize the Salt Administration. The loan is secured on the Salt Gabelle.

(F) The purpose of this loan was to repay the Administrative and industrial loans that had been contracted before this. It is secured on the Salt Gabelle.

Supplement to Statement B

Debts to Germany and Austria the repayment of which has been deferred

(1) Germany

Designations	*Date of Extinction*	*Deferred Amount*	*Interest*	*Security*
Ministry of Navy to Shihhsiao (?) Dock for cost of ships supplied	To be totally paid by Dec. 31st 1918	£102,000:0:0	8% p.a.	Treasury Notes
Ministry of Navy to Siemens Works for cost of Wire-less Telegraph Stations	July 10, 1917	Peking Tls. 16,610.00	none	Treasury Notes
Ministry of War to Carlowitz & Co. for ammunitions supplied	To be totally paid off by May 1914	M. 4,481,185.16	8% p.a.	Treasury Notes
Ministry of War to Diederichsen & Co. for guns & ammunitions supplies	Outstanding on 31, December 1921	S'hai. Tls. 133,309.71	1% per month	Treasury Notes
Ministry of War to Shun Fa (?) Co. for cost of alcohol supplies.	To be fully repaid on Oct. 1915	31, S'hai. Tls. 3,607.421	7% per annum	None
Ministry of Finance to Arnhold Karberg & Co. for advance to the Commercial Guarantee Bank	Outstanding on Sept. 30, 1921 (Am't not due	T'sin. Tls. 783,592.25 59,791.14)	None	Promissory Notes

TOTAL:	Shanghai Tls.	136,917.131	Total Approximately $2,231,056.751
	Tientsin „	783,592.25	
	£	102,000:0:0	
	Mark	4,481,185.16	
	Peking „	16,610.00	

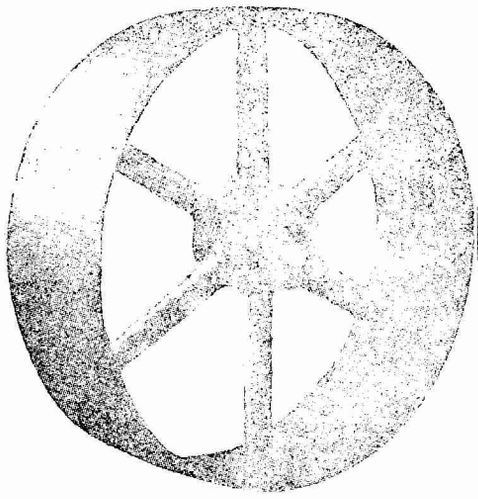
(2) Austria

Designation	*Date of Extinction*	*Deferred Amount*	*Interest*	*Security*
1. Arnhold Karberg & Co., Loan	Dec. 31, 1917	£ 60,000	6% p.a.	Peking Octroi
2. Arnhold Karberg & Co., Loan	Dec. 31, 1919	£ 240,000	6% p.a.	Peking Octroi
3. Arnhold Karberg & Co., Loan	Dec. 31, 1917	£ 200,000	6% p.a.	Title Deeds Tax
1. Austrian Loan	Dec. 31, 1917	£ 800,000	6% p.a.	Title Deeds Tax
2. Austrian Loan	Dec. 31, 1917	£1,333,500	6% p.a.	Title Deeds Tax
3. Austrian Loan	Dec. 31, 1917	£ 333,500	6% p.a.	Title Deeds Tax
Austrian Loans Extension Loan	Dec. 31, 1919	£1,233,000	8% p.a.	Title Deeds Tax
Austrian Loans Interest Deferred	May 31, 1917	66,314:10:8	9% p.a.	Treasury Notes

Total £4,266,314:10:8 equivalent to approximately $34,130,516.264

Statement C.

Different Domestic Loans that are not definitely secured as they stand at the end of September 1922.



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Designations	*Amount Issued*	*Amount Outstanding*	*Remarks*
Consolidation Bonds in exchange for the 1st Year Bonds.....	$25,600,000	$25,600,000	(A)
Consolidation Bonds in exchange for the 8th Year Bonds.....	$ 8,800,000		(B)
Total.....	$34,400,000	$34,400,000	

General Remarks

The 10th Year 8% Bonds amounting to $96,000,000 were issued to redeem all Domestic and Foreign Short Term Debts under the condition that the money required for the payment of their interest and repayment of capital would be appropriated from the Salt Surplus for the time being and in the future from the Customs Surplus after the enforcement of the newly revised Customs Tariff, *namely, 5% ad valorem.* Therefore these bonds were classed under the Statement A which includes all the loans that are definitely secured. However, the condition aforementioned can not be fulfilled and a separate statement is desirable, in order to draw the attention of the authorities to the service of these bonds.

Specific Remarks:

(A) These bonds were issued under the Consolidation Service to exchange for the 1st year Bond. The condition is to redeem the full amount by a series of drawings to be held during a period of five years commencing in 1931. The money required every year for the payment of interest, which will amount to $2,200,000, shall be appropriated from the revenues of the Wine and Tobacco Administration. And the funds required for the redemption of capital when they are due will be from the sinking funds of the Consolidation Service.

(B) Same as (A) with the exception that these bonds were issued to exchange for the 8th Year Bonds.

(To be continued in next week's issue of the *Weekly Review*)

Memorial Service for Dr. Wu Ting-fang

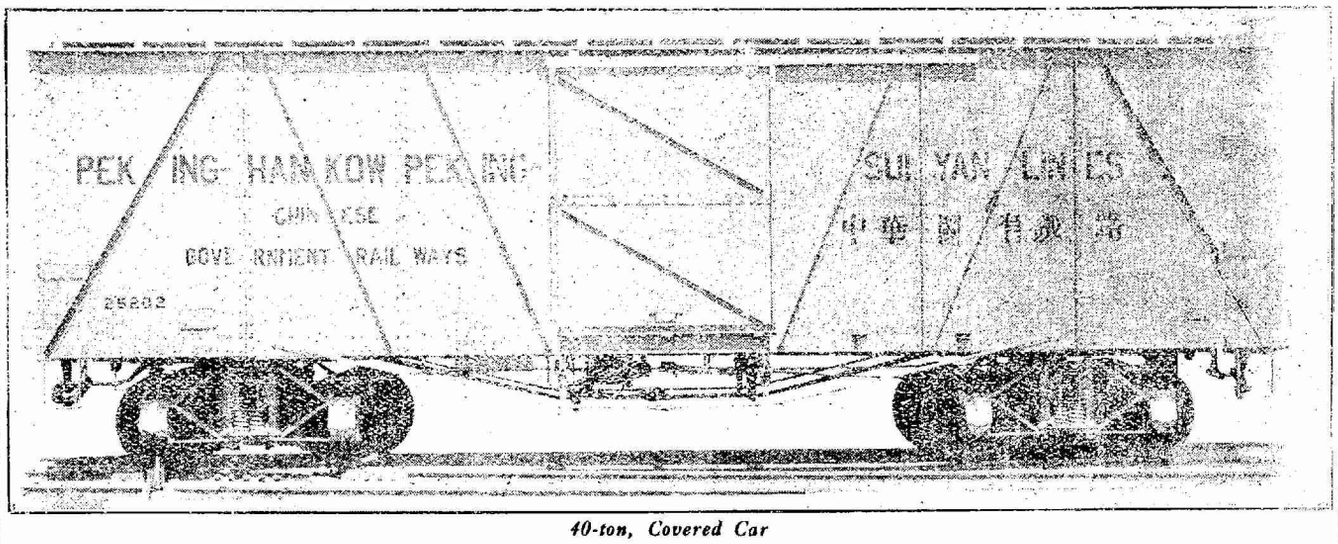
A large number of Chinese and foreigners in Shanghai attended a memorial service on Sunday, November 26, at the home of Dr. Wu Chao-chu, in honor of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang. Dr. Wu is a son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang. A large photograph was on exhibition and a large number of Chinese and foreigners, representing the official and commercial life heaped baskets and wreaths of flowers, and scrolls extolling the virtue of the deceased around the picture. Among some of the people present were: Mr. and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, General Ho Feng-ling, representing President Li Yuang-hung, Hsu Yuan, commissioner of foreign affairs, Lu Ching-yoh, representing both houses of parliament sent down especially for the ceremony, delegates from schools, colleges, guilds, associations, chambers of commerce, and cities and towns of China. The deepest sympathy was thus expressed to the bereaved family and spoke of the esteem in which Dr. Wu was held, by all, irrespective of parties.

Chekiang Flood Relief Shanghai Campaign for $1,000,000.00

The Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee has been working for the past few weeks on a campaign to raise funds for the relief of the Chekiang flood sufferers. The Shanghai campaign is part of a national campaign of the China International Famine Relief Commission, Peking. Telegraphic word has just been received that President Li Yuan-hung has accepted the chairmanship of this national campaign, and especially of the Shanghai campaign. This is the first time the head of the nation has accepted such a position.

The Shanghai campaign is scheduled for a month, and is for one million dollars, commencing in December; and has for its leading officers, the Defense Commissioner General Ho Feng-ling, H. Wilden, Consul-General of France and representing the French Concession, and H. G. Simms, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, with Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee, well known in both Chinese and Foreign circles.

All the world over



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Chinese People Apprehensive Over Possible Foreign Intervention

BY PETER S. JOWE

Independent News Agency, Inc.

UNLESS China's present mad dance of death is quickly harnessed something in the nature of foreign intervention is bound to follow. This opinion is now freely expressed in responsible and noteworthy Chinese circles in this center. The mass meeting held by the foreign communities in Hankow a few days ago marks perhaps the opening of a new era when a new and tremendous force will be brought into play in Chinese affairs, inasmuch as the mass meeting, in addition to the campaign to follow under the support and leadership of foreigners of various nationalities who are sallying forth to rescue the lives of their fellow nationals in the bandit-ridden provinces of China, especially Honan, has meanwhile brought home to the Chinese that if they fail to set their own house to order, the chances are they will be made to do so somehow.

The present absence of law in China which is held fast in the clutches of her militarists is really appalling in that the effect is felt throughout the length and breadth of the country. Provinces are now the fiefs of military lords of the House of Tuchuns, and for long no government worthy of the name and respect attending the name has existed. A group of military buccaneers have been engaged in the busy game of personal profit and selfish aggrandizement. Troops are maintained for the protection of their paymasters, and the people take but a passing interest. Government revenues are turned into private incomes, and the free retention of revenues for personal administration on the part of officials makes the controlling government finally forgotten by the provincial heads, hence the collapse of the Peking government as the controlling central organ of China.

With the Chinese people showing no interest and with foreign Powers following a hands-off policy, this group of unscrupulous militarists are proceeding at a feverish rate in the task of national destruction which they have done marvellously well within the comparatively short time of their existence. The situation as it stands today is in every sense of the word tragical. Three direful forces are contributing to undermine China's prestige as a nation, and these are: (1) An incompetent and corrupt officialdom of the old school which should have been retired from Peking long ago. These people are playing all kinds of tricks with the Republic of China and the only thing that can be logically expected from them as long as they are on the job is perpetual anarchism in China. (2) Men, parading as super-beings of the Military school who are dominating the country form the principal stumbling block to any real progress in China. Tuchuns, Governors, Administrators of Military Affairs, Generals, commanders, and whatever they may style themselves, are all members of the Military group, and they rightly deserve a fate on public guillotines for the harm they have done China and her people. Their soldiers are the fiercest robbers in China, and militarists are directly responsible for their actions either through their mismanagement of the otherwise fine troops or on account of their holding back the pay of soldiers so that their own pockets can be filled. (3) Bandits and looting soldiery who have enjoyed a free field since the coming of the selfish militarists. Legions of outlaws are practically everywhere in the country, and the indifference of the militarists who are supposed to be responsible for their suppression has allowed outlaws to overrun the country and thereby made the profession of robbing and looting a most profitable employment for a considerable percentage of the Chinese people.

The above factors have now steered China's ship of state into very dangerous waters. The combined effect of the three destructive and undermining forces have now brought about a cooperative protest of the foreign communities in China who are finding the country constantly less safe for trade and residence. All parts of the country have been disturbed, and trading in the interior is especially precarious on account of the lawlessness prevailing. The lawless conditions in China have recently culminated in the violent outrages by bandits in Honan, the violence of which is perhaps only paralleled by the Taiping Rebellion. The Chinese people are suffering most acutely from depredations and house-to-house sacking in practically all important towns and districts in southern Honan. The outstanding feature of the outrages as they affect foreigners is the arrest of foreign

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23-016

missionaries in Honan whose lives they hold as condition to government recognition of their demands.

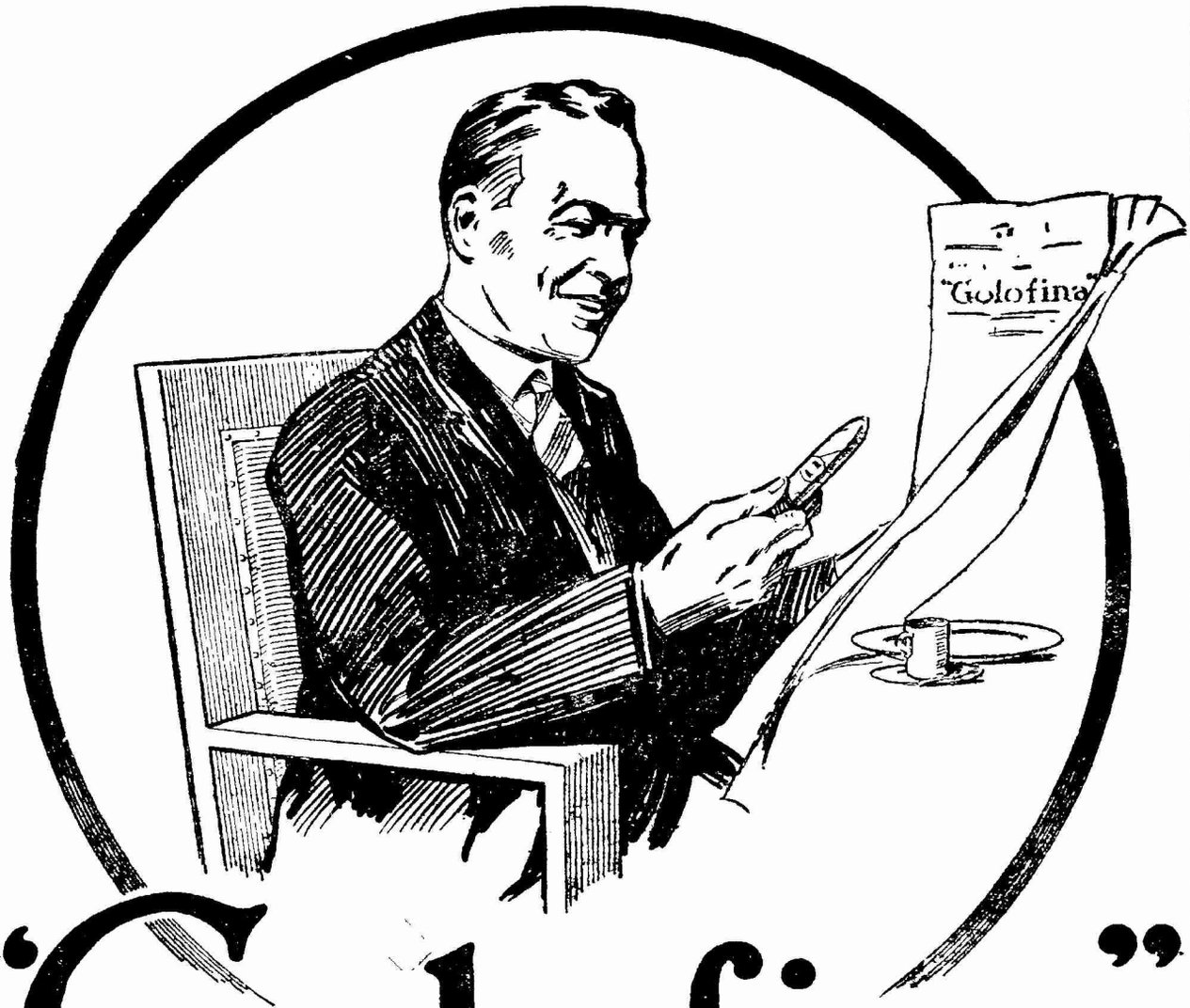
Most strenuous efforts have been and are being made through Consuls, legations and foreign representatives specially sent to Honan, who have failed to effect the release of foreigners by bandits who are boldly dictating to the suddenly timid militarists. Gen. Wu Pei-fu and other militarists are trying to inform the foreign public that release will be effected very shortly, while to all appearance, these foreign hostages will never be released by bandits unless the latter get what they are demanding from the government. Word has been received from reliable foreign source that the bandits have informed the government and Gen. Wu Pei-fu that unless they are admitted to the National Army where they can have regular employment, they will kill the foreign captives in order to involve Gen. Wu Pei-fu and the government in an awkward diplomatic situation.

This reminds one of the case of Dr. A. L. Shelton, an American missionary of Yunnanfu, in Yunnan Province who was captured in 1919 by Bandit Chief Yang Tien-fu, and in spite of all efforts to get his release from the hands of bandits who made his release conditional upon the government accepting his various demands, died as a result of his imprisonment. The same fate is just as liable to befall the foreigners today as happened a few years ago The gravity of the situation in Honan from which place foreigners are compelled to flee and evacuate. resulted in a mass meeting in Hankow, and the large attendance and resolutions adopted and steps subsequently taken to enforce same all indicate that an action of protest on the part of foreign nationals in China has been aroused which is destined to lead to something more than assurance of protection besides the release of foreigners. The indignation voiced at the mass meeting was of such a serious nature that unless something is done by China herself to set her house in order, she will be called upon by outside nations to solve a serious and painful problem.

The next day after the mass meeting, Chinese circles in Hankow got excited at the action of protest by foreigners. Press comments and news discussions at once turned their attention to this question: "What Will Happen After This Protest Meeting?" Opinions were also expressed that eventually the same tragedy of the 1900 Boxer Uprising would come to pass. In other words international forces would be sent to China to effect the release of foreign captives in Honan. Others prophesied that this movement would lead to actual foreign intervention in China.

The *Central China Commercial News* under the date of November 17, comments on the meeting with these headings: "A Special Warning to the Chinese Government by Foreign Residents of Hankow," "The Privileges Obtained from the Washington Conference Shall Be Lost on Account of Brigandage in Honan," and "Let Militarists Who Keep Soldiers and Permit Bandits to Terrorize Inhabitants Be Aroused to Their Senses." The *Kuo Min Hsin Pao* editor writes that now that foreigners have begun to take drastic action to have their wrongs redressed, is it not necessary that the Chinese people should join in at this time in order to work out their own salvation? If the Chinese people take no action this time, the country is sure to suffer much graver consequences. The *Kiang Shen Pao* says: "Though there are large armies in China, they are trained for the purpose of civil strife only. Honan is the center of a large military clique, and yet brigandage is so prevalent and so violent that after the lapse of a long time it has not been quelled. Now protests from foreigners have begun to be made. Is it possible for the Chinese government to pay no attention to this vigorous protest from foreigners?"

The largest Chinese organization, the Associated Chambers of Commerce is also influenced by this movement on the part of foreigners. This organization is bound to gather strength and support throughout the country as it begins to work out the great task that is before them, a question of self preservation. Among all Chinese parties moved by this action and led to respond to it, the Associated National Chamber of Commerce of China which is now holding its annual conference in Hankow is undoubtedly the most important organization in taking the lead to outline a program for China's self-preservation and is going to bring far reaching and effective results. Delegates from about seventy provinces are now in Hankow representing commercial interests from all parts of China. While China is divided and sub-divided politically, commercial delegates from Canton, Peking, Hunan, Szechuan, Yunnan and many others who are opposed in political ways, are here holding sessions peacefully and discussing questions of common interest in an admirable way. This party of men constituting a national organ of force in China promptly responded to the call issued by foreigners in Hankow that the Chinese people should stand up and fight their Militarists and stabilize their government.



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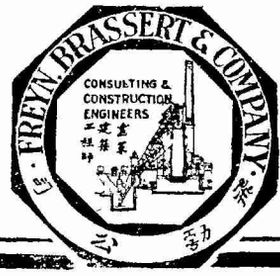

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23-018

A strongly worded telegram was immediately sent to Loyangfu, Paotingfu and Peking informing the so-called warlords of North China of the grave situation developing in Honan, and reminding them of the urgent necessity of bringing about changes for the better, It was also intimated in the telegram that foreign intervention will come if the government fails to settle things speedily and quickly turn to work out stability in the country. Not only Peking government circles are urged to come to terms amongst themselves, but also all provincial militarists have been circularized by the National Chambers to put aside their differences and mind their duties.

Later discussions lead to what may become a national campaign, and the objective is to awaken interest throughout the country toward the question of settlement of the internal troubles of China. At this writing it looks as if the question has been taken in earnest by the commercial delegates now assembling in Hankow, and if the good work which is being started is carried through with rigidity and steadiness, some good will be accomplished at least, if not a deep-seated revolution of the present order.

The national program for reforms in China which is being formulated by the Associated National Chambers includes the question of taking drastic action through the National Association in order to bring about changes to better conditions in China. The following program has been outlined for execution:

(1) Abolition of Militarism. A Disarmament Committee will be named to consist of four members. This group of representatives will interview Tuchuns and militarists and bring home to them the necessity of vigorous plans for disbanding troops in China at once. It was felt that only citizens of national renown and unquestionable popular confidence should be elected, and after considerable discussion the following names were suggested: Huang Yen-pei, president of the National Educational Association: C. C. Nieh, former president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai; David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Y. M. C. A. and chairman of the Shantung Rehabilitation Committee; and Dr. Monling Chiang, one of Chinese "People's Delegates" to the Washington Conference.

(2) Establishment of the Constitution. Strong pressure should be brought to bear on the government to urge the speedy adoption of a national constitution and the establishment of a stable government based on the constitution. It also should be pointed out to the government that hereafter due respect must be paid to foreign sentiments as expressed in foreign legation circles. It was also decided that further steps must be taken in order to stir up a movement whereby the strength of public opinion in China may be utilized to enforce the various reformation plans.

(3) Supervision of China's Finances. The Chinese Bankers' Associations should be urged to organize a strong and effective agency so as to supervise China's revenues and see to their administration.

In order to carry out effectively the above plans, it was agreed that an appeal should be made to foreign Powers with these two requests. First, the importation of arms by nationals of various Powers must he checked by their home governments. Secondly, when the agency for supervising Chinese finances is well organized, foreign Powers should assist in the popular movements by refraining from making further loans to the Chinese government.

The results of the Conference including the various resolutions passed have been communicated to the government at Peking, Tuchuns and militarists as well as the foreign legations. It was also decided that further steps should be taken to start a movement whereby the strength of public opinion in China would be utilized to enforce the various reformation plans.

This movement is worth watching. The immediate result of the campaign if it is put through with vigor will put China forward on her way toward government evolution. Through the campaign a forceful revolution of sentiments will be brought about, a revolution which will arouse public sentiments toward national questions. An enlightened public opinion will be created which may eventually lead China to better days.

Once this movement actually starts, foreign sympathy will unquestionably rally to the assistance of the Chinese. All intelligent citizens of China will come forward. The only question that remains is whether chambers of commerce of China will give the steady vigor which is required. This is the time when something must be done to emancipate the Chinese people from the yoke of Militarism. If China is to stand as a nation, all Chinese people and well wishers of China must stick to it strenuously. Foreign sympathy, and perhaps cooperation in this connection will be rewarded with concrete results for the benefit of China.

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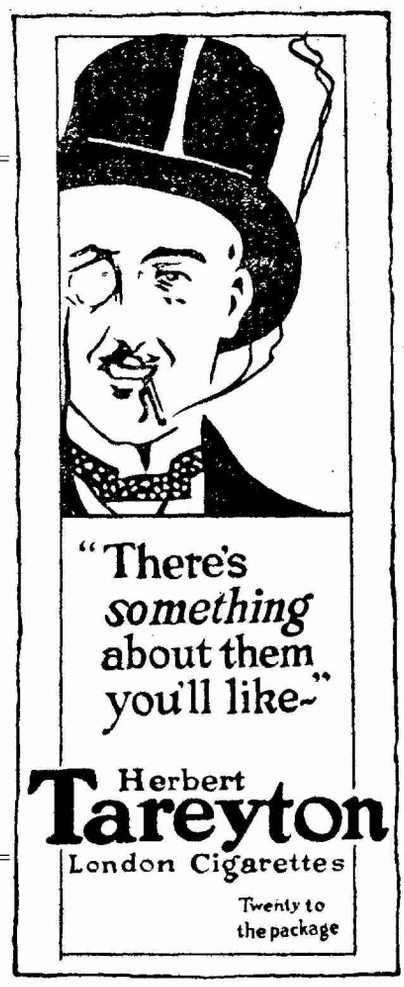

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23-020

Chinese Friendship for the United States?

BY JOHN HART

THAT a large part of China's much vaunted friendship for the United States is due to a choice of lesser evils, in considering the world Powers, rather than to genuine friendship for America and the Americans is a fact that is being constantly pressed home to those Americans who live in China or who are closely connected with the Asiatic Republic. The average Chinese is pro his own pocket and anti all else. In many ways the United States has done more to fill Chinese pockets, or rather to keep them from being rifled, than has any other nation. The resultant "friendship" comes not so much from genuine love or gratitude, but from the hard common sense of the Chinese that he profits most where America is concerned.

Such a statement, naturally, is resented by the many friends China possesses in the United States, or certainly by the many Americans who are friends of China from purely sentimental reasons. Many of these "friends" know nothing about the nation and the people on whom they so freely bestow their friendship. Others are friendly to China because they are primarily antagonistic to Japan, and they feel that this fits in with their Japanese attitude.

It is not meant for one minute to argue against Sino-American friendship. In regarding the Far East, nothing could be more desirable, and there are few Americans indeed who would not and do not do all within their power to further this friendship. It is only right, however, that the situation should be regarded from the cold-blooded viewpoint of concrete facts. There are few men acquainted with the facts who could honestly and sincerely say that the Chinese is pro-American. In order to stay within the bounds of truth, he could go no further than to say that the Chinese is not anti-American when his attitude toward other nationals is taken into consideration.

This fact is constantly being brought home to the American who makes his home and his livelihood in China. When the Chinese favors the American, he does so because it is to his own advantage. That is all that any American has any right to ask and it is his business to increase the advantage if he wants the trade and friendship of China, but nothing is gained and much is lost by the repeated utterances and protestations of Chinese who hope to profit in some way by perpetuating the myth that China considers America her friend because of sentimental reasons.

It is futile to quote any Chinese newspaper as accurately representing the public opinion of the nation. None does. It is interesting, however, to get the trend of educated and semi-educated Chinese thought from their columns. The *Ching Pao*, for instance, has just printed an editorial regarding the return to Peking of John Jay Abbott, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, who failed to collect even the interest due on his bank's loan to China last year. The loan was not political, but commercial in nature.

The *Ching Pao* makes the interesting point that this, and other American, loans must be met, because it is to China's advantage to do so. Naturally, it is to the advantage of any debtor, be it a nation or an individual, to meet his obligations when due and so maintain his credit. But it is not primarily in the interests of China's fair name that the *Ching Pao* would have the loan met, but rather in order to sow discord of a sort among China's other creditors and so prevent international financial control for the Republic. China's friendship for the United States is merely her friendship for herself.

"The financial relations between our country and America," reads the *Ching Pao*, "are not intimate. When we compare the debts to America with those owed Japan, Great Britain and France, the Americans' debts are only a small amount. Consequently America has never treated us harshly. Her disinterestedness has certainly prevented the other countries from doing as they wished in regard to China.

"Now, for such a small sum the United States does not care to approach us and seriously extort it, but our other big creditors will naturally support her and join in the demand for the repayment of loans due. If they can not obtain this payment, international control of China's finances will be imminent, and sooner or later will become a reality, simply through the extortion of this American bank, which has a rather unusual influence.

"This is why we say that the Japanese as well as the British loans can be postponed, but never the American. To

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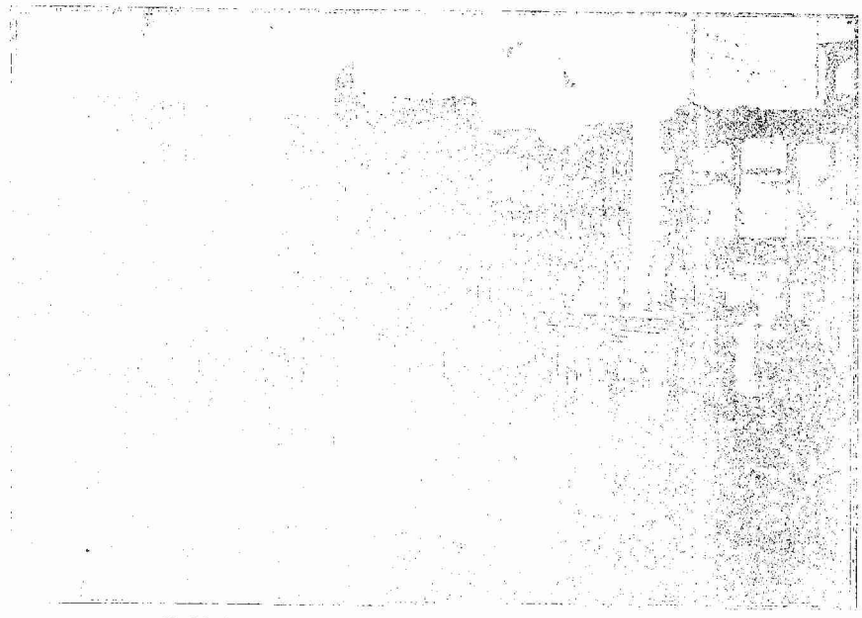
(*Continued on next page*)

23-021

internal equipment especially requiring much time and money. The business in the meantime developed so rapidly that it became necessary to organize it into different departments. Some idea of our development may be obtained from the accompanying photographs, and from the partial list of what we manufacture and handle. It is, however, impossible to convey in print even an approximate idea of the extensive stocks carried. Suffice it to say that our last inventory showed about eleven thousand different items of a total value of over three-quarters of a million dollars, after writing down everything to replacement cost or less.



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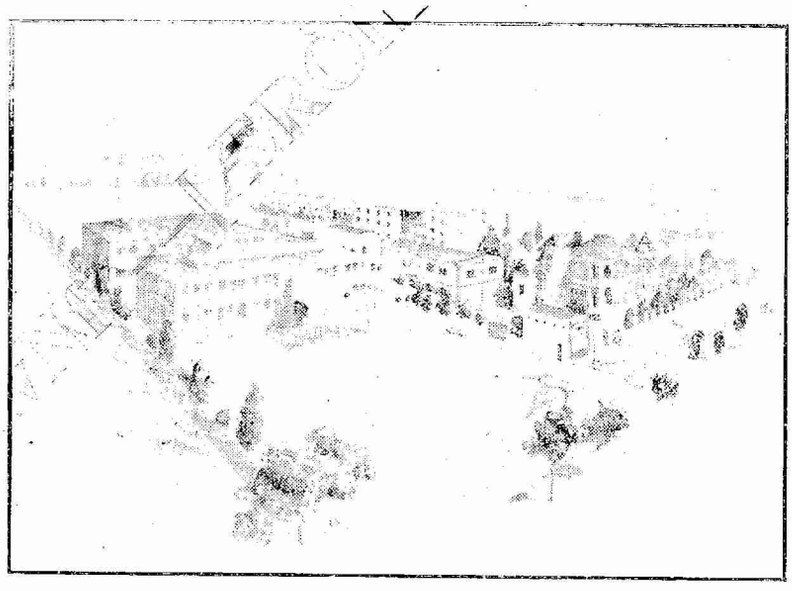
Concluding, we beg to draw attention to the fact that the directors recommended at the last annual shareholders' meeting that the capital of the company be increased from approximately $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 Mex. This increase will be used largely to develop the business, especially by participating in enterprises which are of great importance if we are to expand along the right lines. What we have in mind, principally, is the taking up of a larger share in the new Kofa Aerated Water Company. This should prove to be a very valuable investment in the near future.



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Full particulars regarding our proposed bond issue will be found on page 4 of this section.

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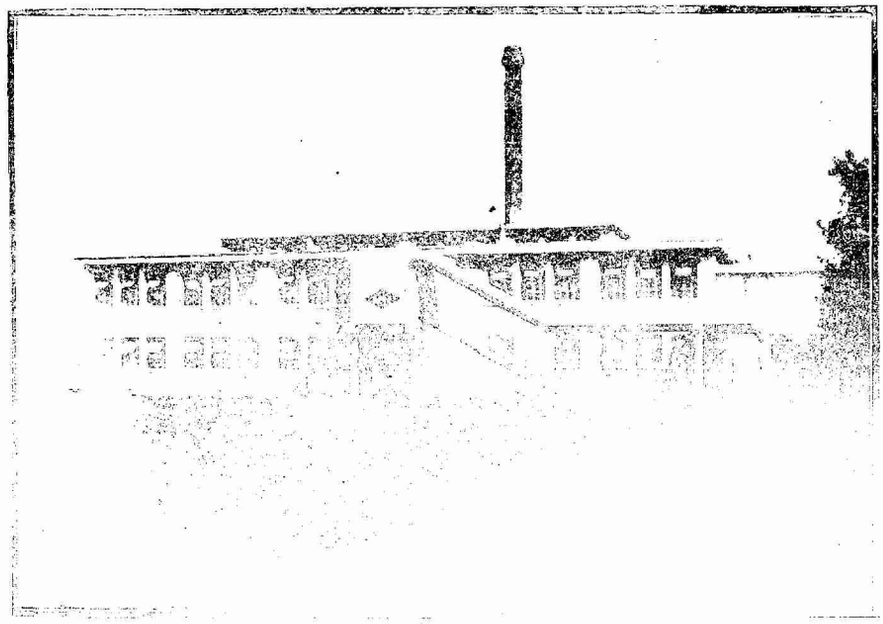

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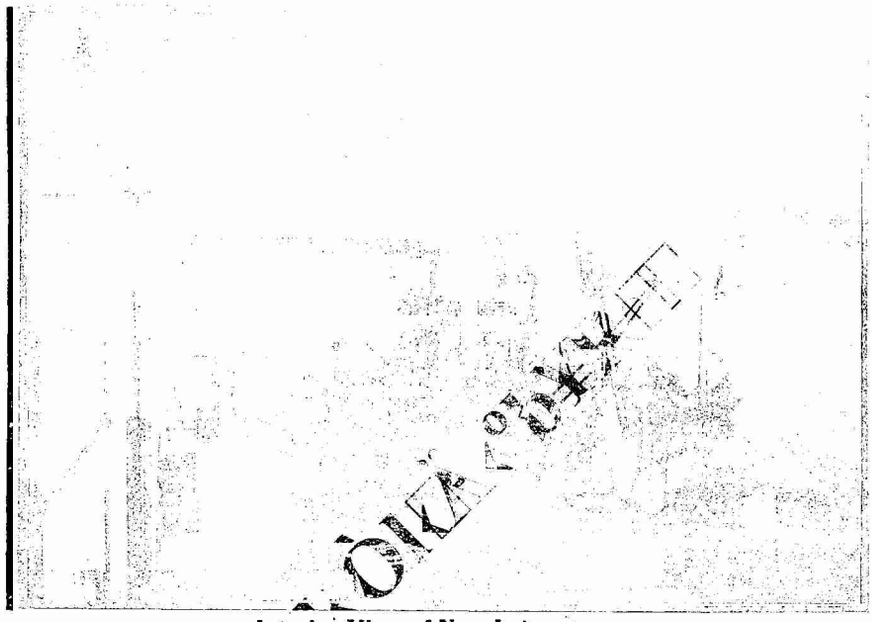

Interior View of New Laboratory

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23-023

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Bonds are now ready for delivery. They will bear interest from January 1, 1923. To attract, by our discount offer, many patrons who are unable to invest large amounts of money, we have issued bonds in the denomination $10 Mex. The price of the bond will more than be refunded to holders within a short period if, whenever buying any of the articles we carry, they patronize our stores and avail themselves of the discount. We prefer to have 100,000 $10 bondholders to 10 $100,000 investors, because by the former, not only shall we increase our capital but our business.

For the convenience of persons wishing to buy bonds, as an investment rather than for the discount privileges, a certain number of $100 bonds are available. As an investment, there is no 8 percent offer in China today that is better or safer than KOFA'S. We invite comparison with realty offers, municipal and other debentures offered the public here today.

A descriptive pamphlet of our factory, a list of all our preparations with prices, and to Chinese subscribers a valuable book in Chinese entitled "The Family Physician," will be supplied free to every bondholder. Tell your friends of our offer. Further information will be gladly supplied anyone desiring it.

TEAR OUT AND SEND THIS COUPON

(Applications should be accompanied by checks and money orders, *not cash*, and should be sent by ***registered*** letter.)

(*Cut out on this line.*)

The Accountant,
American Drug Co.,
40 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

.....192.....

Inclosed, please find the sum of Mex. $ .....for..... Bonds, bearing 8 percent interest annually from January 1, 1923, and entitling the bearer to 10 percent discount on retail prices of all KOFA preparations and 5 percent on retail prices of all other goods bought direct from the American Drug Co. Also, inclose free, your descriptive pamphlet of the company, list of Kofa preparations, and (for Chinese only) your book "The Family Physician.

.....
(*Name*)

.....
(*Address*)

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Footwear for all Occasions, possessing Style, Quality and Comfort
Walk-Over Shoe Store
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Jades, Porcelains, Amber, Ivory, etc., etc.
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for
Candies, Pastry and Refreshment
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FREE We Charge for Printing Only
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Exceptional Bargains in Jewelry, Antiques, Furs, etc.
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Goods Taken for Sale on Commission

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SENG CHUN & CO.
A1295 Broadway

Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

Leaders this week		
1 Sun Yat Sen	(孫中山)	666
2 Feng Yu Hsiang	(馮玉祥)	639
3 V. K. Wellington Koo	(顧維鈞)	613
4 Wang Chun Hui	(王寵惠)	547
5 Wu Pei Fu	(吳佩孚)	531
6 Tsai Yuan Pei	(蔡元培)	525
7 Chang Chien	(張　謇)	445
8 C. T. Wang	(王正廷)	414
9 Yen Hsi Shan	(閻錫山)	410
10 David Z. T. Yui	(余日章)	352
11 Li Yuan Hung	(黎元洪)	330
12 Hu Suh	(胡　適)	286

The standing of the various candidates including all votes, and names of new nominees, received up to noon of Sunday, November 26, is as follows:

BAIN, HENRY	(平海瀾)	1
CHENG CHING-YI	(誠靜怡)	35
CHANG CHIEN	(張　謇)	445
CHEN CHIUNG MING	(陳炯明)	225
CHEN, K. P.	(陳光甫)	25
CHIANG MON LING	(蔣夢麟)	34
CHIN YUN PENG	(靳雲鵬)	12
CHOW TSU CHI	(周自齊)	8
CHANG PO LING	(張伯令)	88
CHANG TSO LING	(張作霖)	81
CHEN TU HSIU	(陳獨秀)	65
CHANG FU LAI	(張福來)	7
CHANG CHI	(張　繼)	20
CHAO HENG-TI	(趙恒惕)	8
CHANG TAI YEN	(章太炎)	140
CHANG SIH CHAO	(章士釗)	19
CHOW PING HUNG	(周評衡)	7
CHIANG KAN FU	(江亢虎)	22
CHEN KIA KENG	(陳嘉庚)	22
CHU CHIN LAN	(朱執瀾)	8
CHEN, S. P.	(陳祀邦)	6
CHANG ZUNG I	(張純一)	7
CHIEN, Y. M.	(錢新之)	5
CHANG MAO CHUN	(張默君女士)	10
CHANG YI LING	(張一麟)	10
CHIANG PAH LEE	(蔣百里)	9
CHANG CHUN LI	(張君勱)	6
CHIANG VE CHIAO	(蔣薇喬)	3
CHANG TAN FU	(張丹斧)	5
CHU PAO SAN	(朱葆三)	3
CHEN CHIN TAO	(陳錦濤)	4
CHU CHANG	(居正)	3
CHIN QUAN	(慶寬)	4
CHUNG SHIH MING	(鍾世銘)	1
CHENG TIEN HSI	(鄭天錫)	2
CHAN, Y. Y.	(陳榮丞)	2
CHIU SIEN CHENG	(車顯椿)	1
CHANG, T. C.	(張大公)	2
CHU KUNG CHAO	(朱劍超)	3
CHAN WUAN CHANG	(陳煥章)	2
CHAO, T. C.	(　　)	3
CHEN PAH SUN	(陳寶琛)	1
CHANG, F. T. MISS	(　　)	2
CHAO, S. T.	(趙一肇)	2
CHANG YAO CHEN	(張耀曾)	1
CHOW, P. H. MRS.	(　　)	1
CHU YUN KEE	(朱運己)	5
CHEN CHI SUN	(陳舍我)	1
CHANG SA WU	(張介石)	1
CHIANG KIA SHIH	(蔣紹康)	1
CHI SHAO KAN	(季　　)	1
CHEN YING JANG	(　　)	1
CHEN TAO YUAN	(陳道源)	2
CHU SHEN EN	(　　)	1
CHEN CHIN YI	(陳景翼)	1
CHOW CHIEN JEN	(周健人)	1
CHEN YU SHU	(陳玉如)	1
CHEN SIN CHUAN	(陳心泉)	1
CHEN JUI SUN	(陳瑞生)	1
CHEN HSI CHUN	(陳希賢)	1
CHAO ER SUN	(趙爾巽)	1
CHEN CHU CHEN	(陳琪珍)	1
CHEN YU MAO	(陳玉霞)	1
CHEN HSIA NIN	(陳暇霓)	2
CHEN HSIA LIN	(陳暇林)	1
CHENG PI KUANG	(程璧光)	1
CHEN YU MO	(陳裕謀)	1
CHANG PEI TSE	(張佩之)	1
CHANG BUN CHENG	(張本正)	1
CHANG HSUEH L.	(張學良)	2
CHEN TA PEI	(陳大悲)	1
CHEN HENG CHE	(陳衡哲)	1
DANG SAM PAK	(鄧三伯)	2
DUNG KAN	(董　康)	72
DANG KO OEN	(鄧哥侯)	1
DANG HSI OEN	(鄧錫侯)	4
DIEN CHON YAO	(田頌堯)	1
FANG YUEN LIEN	(范源濂)	29
FENG YU HSIANG	(馮玉祥)	639
FONG F. SEC	(鄺灼)	26
FU LIANG CHU	(傅良佐)	1
FENG PAO SHIH	(馮寶時)	1
FANG HSU TUNG	(范旭東)	2
GOW EN HUNG	(高恩洪)	31
GEE, LUTHER	(朱神慶)	3
GOW CHIH YUN	(高熊徵)	2
HO HAI MING	(何海鳴)	8
HSIUNG HSI LING	(熊希齡)	67
HSU, GEORGE CHIEN	(徐謙)	61
HU HAN MING	(胡漢民)	28
HU LIN	(胡林玫之)	4
HU SUH	(胡適)	286
HWANG YIN PEI	(黃炎培)	95
HSU SHU CHENG	(徐樹錚)	77
HSU CHONG CHI	(許崇智)	23
HAN KUO CHUN	(韓國鈞)	9
HSUNG SHAO HAO	(熊少豪)	7
HSU SHIH CHONG	(徐世昌)	12
HWANG HU	(黃郛)	5
HSU SHAO HU	(全紹武)	1
HWANG DA WEI	(黃大偉)	1
HSIUNG KI WU	(熊克武)	3
HSIUNG CHEN HSUN	(熊成勳)	1
KAN CHU NAM	(闞照南)	43
KOO, WEL'T'N V. K.	(顧維鈞)	613
KUO, P. W.	(郭秉文)	74
KAN YU-WEI	(康有爲)	69
KU HUNG-MING	(辜鴻明)	14
KING, KUNGPEH T.	(金紹城)	7
KIANG, C. C.	(江長川)	4
KOO SHEN I	(顧一聲)	1
KWANG, K. Y.	(　　)	1
KOO, TELLY	(顧泰來)	1
KOO WO WEI	(顧無爲)	1
KUANG WEN HUA	(匡文華)	1
KUANG FO SHAO	(鄺福劭)	1
LI SHEK CHUN	(李石曾)	5
LI LIEH CHUN	(李烈鈞)	130
LI YUAN HUNG	(黎元洪)	330
LIANG CHI CHAO	(梁啓超)	246
LU YUNG HSIANG	(盧永祥)	24
LIAO CHUNG-HAI	(廖仲愷)	24
LO CHING YU	(羅振玉)	5
LI TENG HUI	(李登輝)	10
LI, H. TROUT	(李宜之)	6
LI MING CHUNG	(李鳴鐘)	3
LIANG SHIH YI	(梁士詒)	17
LIU HUNG SANG	(劉鴻生)	3
LIANG SUH MING	(梁漱溟)	3
LO CHING HSIANG	(陸徵祥)	6
LI SHIH FAN, MISS	(李雪芳女士)	3
LIN SUN	(林森)	3
LO, R. Y.	(羅炳炎)	7
LING CHANG MING	(林長民)	4
LIU TSE YU	(劉子如)	1
LIU CHEN HOU	(劉承厚)	4
LIU SIANG	(劉湘)	5
LIU WEN CHIU	(劉萬九)	3
LAI SING HUI	(賴心輝)	1
LU KON WAN	(呂公望)	3
LIANG TING FANG	(梁士芳)	4
LIU TING FANG	(劉庭芳)	2
LU SHIH YIN	(陸士寅)	1
LI WEN YU	(李文煜)	1
LIU KAI	(劉鍇)	1
LI YUNG KWEI	(李榮貴)	1
LU, LUCY S. T.	(盧壽聯)	2
LIU, LUTHER, S.	(劉志新)	1
LU FEI KUEI	(　　)	1
LU TSUNG YU	(陸宗輿)	1
LU CHIN CHIU, MRS.	(羅振球夫人)	1
MEI LAN FANG	(梅蘭芳)	50
MOH, H. Y.	(穆藕初)	77
MA CHUN WU	(馬君武)	28
MA YIN CHU	(馬寅初)	18
MIAO TSOONG SIU	(繆鏡秀)	1
MO KEE TUAN	(馬季雲端)	1
NIEH, C. C.	(聶臺臣)	182
PAN LAI TSEN	(潘賚藻臣)	4
PAN CHIH WU	(潘植文)	4
PEN WEN CHING	(彭我錦)	1
SUNG HAN CHANG	(宋漢章)	46
SUN HUNG YI	(孫洪伊)	33
SUN YAT SEN	(孫中山)	666
SZE, ALFRED SAO-KE	(施肇基)	146
SHEN CHU SHU	(盛竹書)	4
SAH CHEN-PING	(薩鎭冰)	61
SAN, M. Y.	(馬玉山)	34
STONE, DR. MARY	(石美玉科)	13
SUN KO	(孫　闊)	7
TAN YEN KAI	(譚延闓)	20
TAN CHI YAO	(唐繼堯)	34
TANG SHAO-YI	(唐紹儀)	139
TONG, H. K.	(董顯光)	29
TSAI YUAN PEI	(蔡元培)	525
TUAN CHI-JUI	(段祺瑞)	204
TING, V. K.	(丁文江)	10
TYAU, PHILIP K. C.	(刁作謙)	4
TSEN CHUN-HSUAN	(岑春煊)	15
TAN ERH-HO	(湯爾和)	5
TSAO KUN	(曹錕)	45
TU HSI KUEI	(杜錫珪)	4
TSO SHU CHEN	(左舜生)	3
TAI CHEE	(戴季陶)	2
TSEU, T. R. EUGENE	(周由廐)	1
TSUE SHU CHEU	(　　)	1
TSAO YEN	(曹雲)	1
TONG TSAI SING	(童再生)	1
TAO ZUI PAH	(陶受伯)	1
TIEN HSIU FU	(田秀夫)	1
TAN SZE KAN	(但剛)	1
TAN MA SING	(但辛)	5
WAN PUH, MISS	(萬璞女士)	5
WANG YUEN WU	(王雲五)	6
WANG, Y. T.	(王正廷)	6
WANG CHENG PING	(王承斌)	11
WANG CHUN HUI	(王寵惠)	547
WU, C. C.	(伍朝樞)	80
WU LIEN TEH	(伍連德)	39
GEN. WU PEI FU	(吳佩孚)	531
WANG, C. T.	(王正廷)	414
WU YU JEN	(于右任)	16
WANG CHING WEI	(汪精衛)	120
WANG DAH SHIH	(汪大燮)	10
WANG, C. C.	(王景春)	21
WANG HU	(王　瑚)	24
WU CHI FEI	(吳稚暉)	28
WANG I TING	(王亭)	1
WANG KU MING	(王克敏)	1
WU SZE CHO	(吳子超)	5
WU YUN SUN	(吳雲孫)	1
WU KIN HUNG	(吳恒)	1
WONG, JOHN	(王健)	2
WANG LIANG NEA	(王亮年)	1
WEN SHIH CHENG	(溫世珍)	1
WU SHIAH CHENG	(吳學成)	1
WU LAN CHUAN	(吳蘭川)	1
WANG WEI CHING	(王慶之)	2
WU TSING CHU	(武進孫)	1
YEN WAN SUN	(嚴修)	6
YEN HSIU	(嚴獨鶴)	7
YEN TU HE	(閻錫山)	4
YEN HSI TSE	(閻錫山)	3
YEN HSI SHAN	(顏惠慶)	410
YEN, W. W.	(余日章)	273
YUI, DAVID Z. T.	(葉恭綽)	352
YEH KUNG CHO	(楊增新)	20
YANG TSENG HSIN	(楊逢休)	9
YANG HSIAO SHUH	(全榮昌)	2
YU TIEN HUE	(岳廷元)	1
YUNG JUI CHANG	(岳　復)	1
YO TING YUAN	(袁旅初)	1
YEN FO	(楊　森)	1
YUAN LU CHU	(楊　森)	6
YANG SUN		

Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

In order to determine who, in the opinion of the readers of the *Weekly Review,* are the twelve greatest living Chinese, the ballot on this page will appear in each issue of the *Review* until January 1, 1923.

Conditions: Readers are urged to write in the names of their selections in the twelve spaces provided. After the reader has voted he or she is urged to hand succeeding ballots to associates in order that the voting may be as widespread as possible.

Voters are urged to make their selections as broadly as possible in order that all principal lines of endeavor may be represented, such as government officials, political or military leaders, business men, bankers, professional men and so on.

The voting is open to foreigners as well as Chinese the only condition being that the voter indicates his or her classification, that is, "Foreigner," "Chinese" or "Chinese Student."

Names of voters need not be signed to ballots, but the Contest Editor of the *Review* would appreciate an accompanying letter giving reasons for selections if convenient. The names of writers of such letters will of course be held confidential.

The standing in the competition will be announced weekly in the *Review.* The final result will be announced as soon after January 1, 1923, as possible. Ballots may be filled out in either Chinese or English.

BALLOT

The twelve greatest Living Chinese, in my opinion are as follows:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

11 _____

12 _____

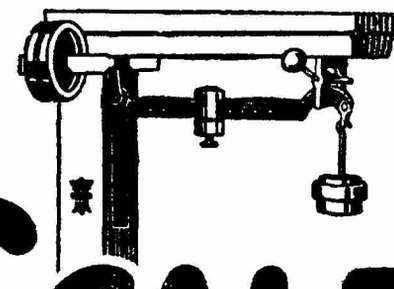
Please indicate whether voter is ☐ Chinese ☐ Foreigner ☐ Chinese Student.

Please mail at once to Contest Editor.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

No. 4 Ave. Edward VII
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

23-027



HOWE SCALES

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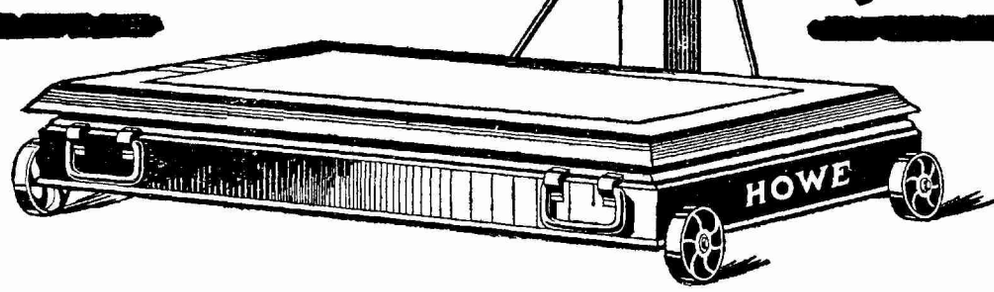

The Standard Scale of China

Specifications for Scales outside the ordinary line receive careful attention

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23-028

postpone the payment of the American loan means the strengthening of the *esprit de corps* of the world Powers, who will then co-operate against the true interests of China. To repay this American loan not only will avert the suspicions of the United States, but will destroy this *esprit de corps* of the world Powers. This is really the only road to temporary safety."

Americans who make a hurried trip through China usually fail to see the actual working out of American business in the country. Instead, they are told by some dozen or so Chinese well versed in talking to American tourists and near-tourists of the great love which China bears for her older sister republic beyond the mighty waves of the peaceful Pacific They are told of this and they believe. Why shouldn't they? They are told this by some young Chinese, educated in America and with a fondness for American friends. But this same Chinese in talking to his Chinese friends speaks of an American firm "extorting" the payment of a debt which fell due a year ago and on which even the interest has not been met.

Peking, November 10, 1922.

Woman Author Arrives to Study Chinese Women

Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton

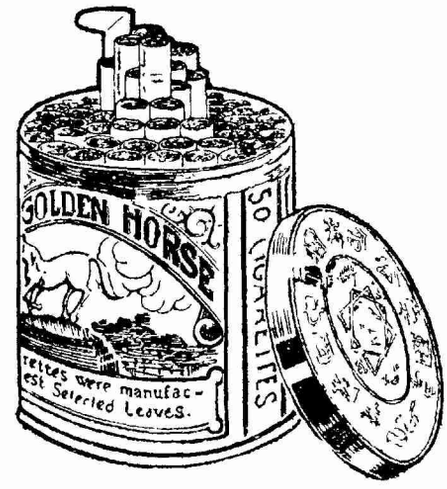
Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, noted writer, and wife of Thompson Seton, naturalist, arrived in Shanghai last week from America on a general tour of the Orient. Mrs. Seton proceeded to Peking for several weeks after which she will go to Southern China. She is collecting material for a book to be devoted to life in the Orient, especially dealing with the progress made by Oriental women.

Mrs. Seton has spent the greater part of her life, (outside the fact she is a dutiful wife and mother), as organizer and director of women in clubs, war work, woman suffrage, Council of National Defence, girls' scout movement, and comes to study the advance made by the women of the Orient. Mrs. Seton plans to collect sufficient material to publish another book similar in scope to "A Woman Tenderfoot," which was published in 1900.

In addition to being a writer Mrs. Seton is a book designer and lecturer. For a short time she was engaged in newspaper work in Paris, and afterwards began to design book covers and title pages. She has also served as junior partner in the firm of Seton and Company for twenty-six years.

Mrs. Seton's work has acquainted her with the women of many lands, and according to her the organization of the women in Egypt is the most remarkable. At the time when the Nationalist party of Egypt incited and carried on open rebellion to the government, the necessary suppression of their activities resulted in the imprisonment and exile of its leader. It was at this time that the Egyptian women came out of purdah and took up the mantles of their husbands and since then much welfare work has been carried on by the women of that country.

金馬香煙



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Best Cigarette?

Why not have one

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TO-DAY?

金馬香煙

23-029

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"SUNSHINE BELT"

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"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"
"PRESIDENT WILSON"
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"
"PRESIDENT TAFT"
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"

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DEALERS IN

Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds
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Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.

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She was chief pioneer of the girl Pioneers, in 1910-11 and at one time vice-president of the Connecticut Woman's Suffrage Association and from 1917 to 1919 served as chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense. She was also organizer and director of the Women's Motor Unit of the *Le Bien Etre du Blesse* during the war. For her services in this connection she was decorated with the *medaille d'honneur des Epidemies premiere classe* and *medaille de reconaissance* by the French government.

Mrs. Seton is a member of a number of press clubs in America and England. She is author of "A Woman Tenderfoot," 1900; "Nimrod's Wife," 1907; "A. B. C. Zoo Sketches," in addition to her magazine writing. She is a native of Sacramento, California.

Men and Events

C. D. Magrath, formerly of Shanghai and late of New York, returned to Shanghai last week enroute to Peking where he plans to spend the winter. He is accompanied by Mrs. Magrath.

The death occurred on November 17, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, after a lingering illness, of Ellen Mary ("Nellie"), daughter of George W. Missemer, 8 Ford Lane, aged 13 years.

Miss Margaret Schurman, a niece of Dr. Schurman, American Minister, Peking, arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday, November 28, enroute to Peking to visit Mr. and Mrs. Schurman. While in Shanghai she will be the guest of Mrs. E. S. Cunningham.

According to an announcement Roland S. Haskell, and Sidney A. Moss, son of Barnes Moss of Shanghai, will become associated in the general practice of law at 2 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, in the new International Bank building, December 1. Mr. Moss has recently returned from the United States.

The new premises of the International Banking Corporation were inspected on Saturday, November 25, when H. C. Gulland, president, and members of the staff were at home to their friends and constituents, during the day. A large number of residents, representing financial and business interests called at the bank during the hours of the reception.

Word was received in Shanghai last week of the marriage in Washington, D. C., of James A. Thomas, American vice-président of the Chinese American Bank, Peking, and Miss Dorothy Quincey Reid. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will make their home in Peking, after February 1. The wedding was announced by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lansing of Washington, cousins of the bride, Miss Reid.

H. Y. Moh, Chinese delegate to the Pan-Pacific Conference, Honolulu, returned to Shanghai last week and was the guest of honor at a reception given by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Moh is a member of the Chinese Advisory Board to the Shanghai Municipal Council. Returning with Mr. Moh was George A. Fitch, who also attended as a delegate of the Pan-Pacific organization of Shanghai.

W. Laurie Seaman and Drew Pearson of the Department of Geography and Industry, University of Pennsylvania, arrived in Shanghai this week after an extended tour in Japan, Siberia and North China. They are visiting the Far East for purposes of studying the general economic conditions and will remain in Shanghai some time. Mr. Pearson is staying at 159 Dixwell Road with his uncle, L. K. Hall.

Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday evening, November 28. He departed for his native village at Huchow immediately after arriving in Shanghai. Dr. Sze will return to Shanghai on December 13, when he will be guest of honor at a luncheon given by the American University Club. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, will preside at this luncheon. Dr. Sze expects to proceed to Peking about December 15.

The American College Club held a meeting at the home of Mrs. F. J. Raven, 405 Avenue Joffre, on Tuesday afternoon, November 28, when Mrs. Sherwood Eddy spoke on the industrial situation in China. Mrs. Eddy has been doing the same sort of research work as her husband. Mrs. Evelyth presided at the meeting, and announced the officers elected at the foregoing meeting for the coming year. They are: Mrs. Carlton Lacey, president; Mrs. R. A. Lunkley, vice-president, who resigned and is succeeded by Mrs. Vanderburg; and Mrs. R. J. Corbett, secretary and treasurer.

Thanksgiving Day services were held in the Holy Trinity Cathedral on Thursday, November 30, when a large number of American residents of Shanghai and their Allied friends gathered. The church was beautifully decorated and a fitting program was given. The president's proclamation was read by Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, and was followed by responsive reading, led by the Rev. W. H. Lacy, D. D., followed by a prayer by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott

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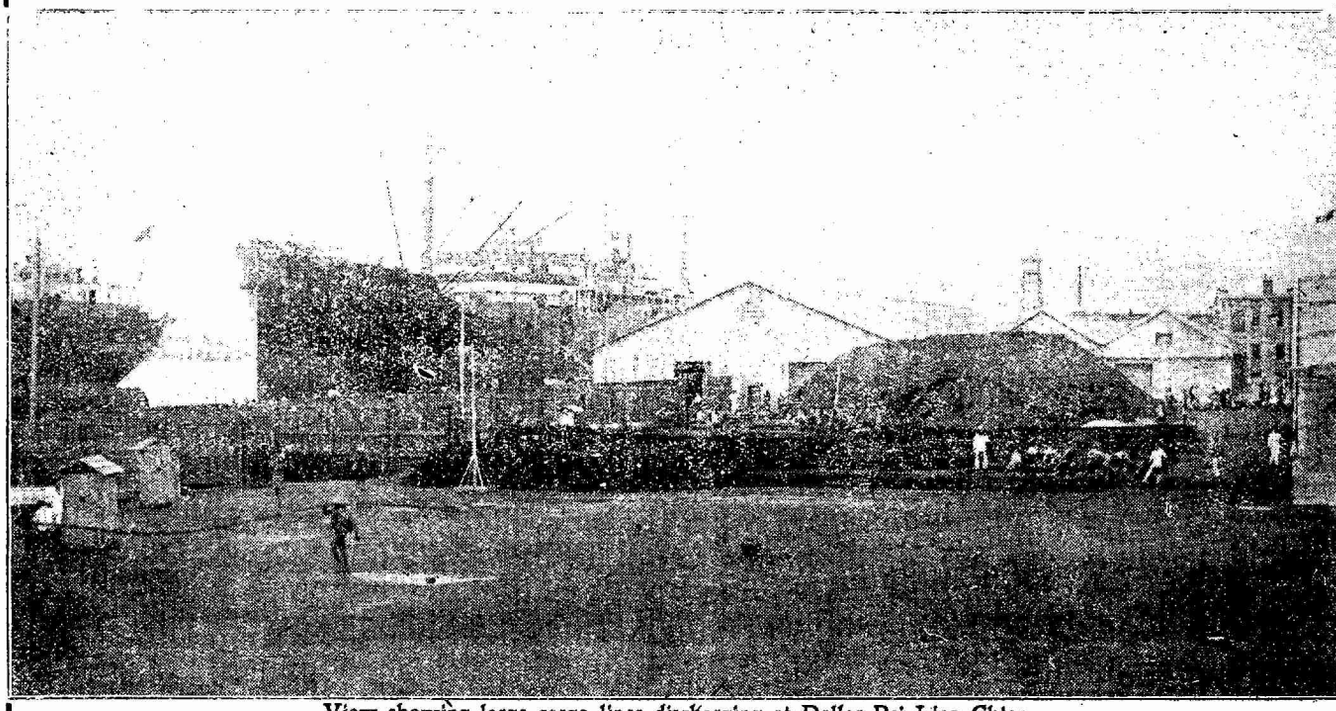

View showing large cargo liner discharging at Dollar Pei Lien Chien Wharf and Fireproof Concrete Go-downs, Shanghai

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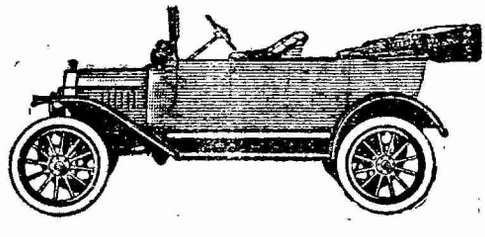

23-032

D. D., a solo by Mrs. Harry Kingman, and an address by Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy. The hymn "America," was sung and the services were concluded when the Rev. G. F. Fitch pronounced the benediction.

American college men in Shanghai formed what will be known as the Pan-Hellenic Club of China, at a meeting of fraternity men held at the Union Club on Friday, November 24. The main purpose of the club is to bring about a more cordial relation and to promote a better understanding amongst the fraternity men in the country. Robert Mishler, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, was elected president of the organization, S. B. Ellis, Sigma Nu, vice-president; and William Carter Rea, Lambda Chi Alpha, secretary and treasurer. Dr. C. F. S, Lincoln, John Kreis and H. P. Sailor, were elected members of the executive committee. There were present at the meeting fifteen college men and the new organization is desirous of all fraternity men in Shanghai to send in their names with the idea of becoming members.

The Shanghai office of the Asia Development Corporation, received word last week to the effect that they had been awarded the contract for the Yellow River dike, Li Ching district, Shangtung. The Governor of Shangtung signed the contract with the company, through its president and general manager, Paul Page Whitham. This work will be one of the most important engineering tasks ever undertaken in China, involving the construction of four miles of new dike, at a cost of $1,500,000 and will require the labor of 25,000 men. It must be completed, according to the announcement before the flood season in June 1923. The plan for controlling the river has been worked up by engineers of the Asia Development Company, co-operating with the Yellow River Conservancy Bureau.

Our Oldest Holiday

Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, accompanied by Mrs. Lobingier departed this week for Nanking, where Judge Lobingier delivered the Thanksgiving Day address at the Nanking Community Services.

In Judge Lobingier's address he spoke of Thanksgiving Day—its feature, history and utility. One of the outstanding features of Thanksgiving anniversary is, it is the oldest holiday, and the only one which did not originate in America itself. Like Easter, but unlike all national observances, pointed out Judge Lobingier, it has no fixed date but is a movable festival. Judge Lobingier then traced the history, of Thanksgiving Day gave a description of the landing of the pilgrims, told how the custom spread, and its utility. "While Thanksgiving Day is patriotic it is also religious, and while national it is likewise cosmopolitan in its character and origin. And thus, as the president well says it has come to be perhaps the most characteristic of our national observances."

Thanksgiving Proclamation

BY HON. WARREN G. HARDING

President of the United States of America

In the beginning of our country the custom was established by the devout fathers of observing annually a Day of Thanksgiving for the bounties and protection which Divine Providence had extended throughout the year. It is come to be perhaps the most characteristic of our national observances and as the season approaches for its annual recurrence it is fitting formally to direct attention to this ancient institution of our people and to call upon them again to unite in its appropriate celebration.

The year which now approaches its end is marked in the experience of our nation by a complexity of trials and triumphs over difficulties and of achievements which we must regard as our inevitable portion in such an epoch as that through which all mankind is moving. As we survey the experience of the passing twelve months we shall find that our estate presents very much to justify a nation-wide and most sincere testimony of gratitude for the bounty which has been bestowed upon us. Though we have lived in the shadow of the hard consequences of great conflict, our country has been at peace and has been able to contribute toward the maintenance and perpetuation of peace in the world. We have seen the race of mankind make gratifying progress on the way to permanent peace, toward order and restored confidence in its high destiny.

For the divine guidance which has enabled us in growing fraternity with other peoples to attain so much progress, for the bounteous yield which has come to us from the resources of our soil and our industry, we owe our tribute of gratitude and with it our acknowledgment of the duty and obligation to our own people and to the unfortunate, the suffering and distracted of other lands. Let us in all humility acknowledge how great is our debt to the Providence which has generously dealt with us, and give

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Pres Lincoln, S'hai, Dec. 21 (105)
Pres. Pierce, S'hai, Jan. 4 (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Jan. 18 (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.

Pres. Grant, S'hai, Dec. 12 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Dec. 26 (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Jan. 9 (1)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Dec. 3 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Dec. 17 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Dec. 31 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Jan. 14 (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
via Japan ports

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West Kader, S'hai, Dec. 5 (10)

For Straits, Java Territory
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Apus, S'hai, December 4 (5)

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23-034

devout assurance of unselfish purpose to play a helpful and ennobling part in human advancement. It is much to be desired that in rendering homage for the blessings which have come to us we should earnestly testify our continued and increasing aim to make our own great fortune a means of helping and serving as best we can the cause of all humanity.

Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America do designate Thursday, the thirtieth day of November, as a day of thanksgiving, supplication and devotion. I recommend that the people gather at their family altars and in their houses of worship to render thanks to God for the bounties they have enjoyed and to petition that these may be continued in the year before us.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

News from South China

The death occurred of B. Christiansen, a merchant and acting consul for Denmark in Canton, at a local hospital November 15.

Dr. C. K. Edmunds, president of Canton Christian College, has again left Canton for America on business for the institution.

Baseball is being taken up in the leading schools in Canton, and Canton Christian College and Canton High Normal School now have teams.

Frank W. Lee, formerly commissioner for foreign affairs in Canton and editor of the *Canton Times* for a time, has left Canton for Shanghai, where he is now connected with Shanghai College.

Twenty-three Chinese students passed Hongkong November 14 from Shanghai to Europe by the *s. s Porthos* to continue their studies. Three intend to attend school in France, while others will go to Germany.

An unusual number of arms and dynamite smuggling cases has come before the Hongkong and Canton authorities the last few weeks and it is rumored that pending political and military struggles may have much to do with them.

Leefong Ahlo, formerly Chinese consul at Samoa and Borneo but lately a secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking, has returned to Canton as deputy commissioner for foreign affairs, assisting Dr. Lew Yuk-lin, the commissioner and superintendent of customs at Canton.

Word has been received at Canton that George L. Brander, the Canton agent of the Anglo-French-China Syndicate, Ltd., who is negotiating to float £4,000,000 bonds for Canton through London bankers, arrived in London November 13. He left Hongkong for home October 10 last.

The New Youths' Club at Chong Hing Sun Kai, Canton, was searched recently by the police upon order of the Civil Administration who is charging the organization with having promoted Bolshevism and other new thoughts. At first all books and literature relative to socialism and new thoughts were taken away but soon returned after some of them were destroyed.

Nine Canton daily newspapers were destroyed by a fire which occurred at Tai Chit Po, the newspaper street, the evening of November 16. The cause is not known and is still under investigation. This does not affect the press situation very much here, as Canton has more than thirty dailies. Newspapers totally lost or partly damaged include: *Kwok Wah Shi Pao, Nam Yueh Pao, Yin Chiang Pao, Tai Tung Pao Chen Kwok Wah Pao, Yueh Sheong Pao, Yen Kung Pao, Kwangchow Kung Wo Pao and Chen Kung Wo Pao.*

Kam Chang, the mayor-designate for Canton, after due consideration, has refused to assume his new post. He was not anxious to enter upon his new duty because of his embarrassment in connection with the proposed municipal loan of £2,000,000, to which certain sections of the community were opposed. Moreover, he will have no little difficulty in respect to his reorganization of the executive council of the city, which is composed of the chiefs of the several administrative bureaus of the municipal administration.

The Canton City Legislative Council, the first of its kind in China, was formally inaugurated November 13, Professor Chung Wing-kwong of Canton Christian College having been elected chairman. The membership consists of thirty

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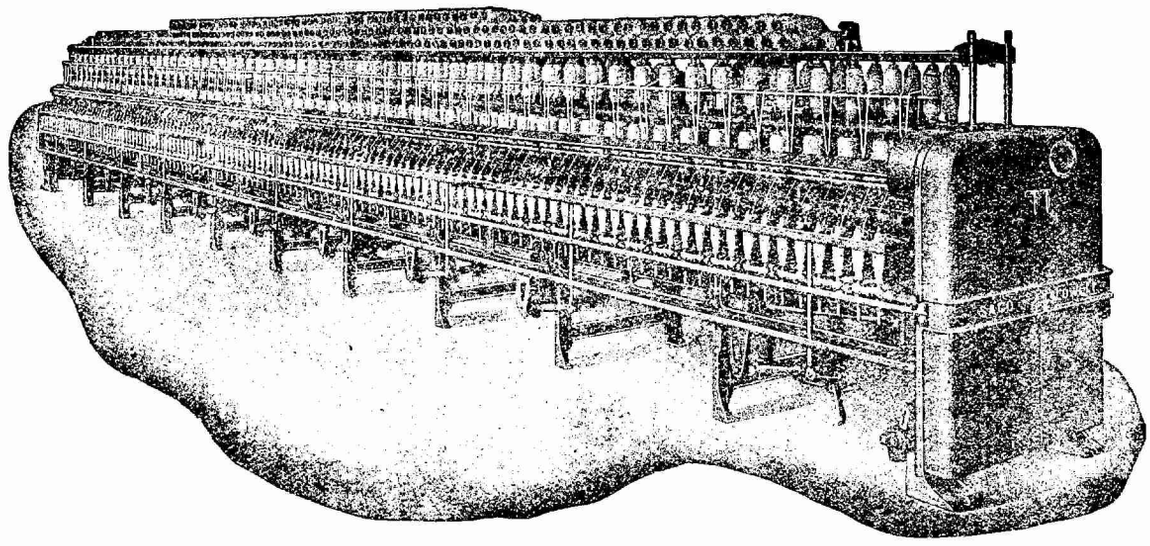

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23-036

persons, ten appointed by the Civil Administration of Kwangtung, ten elected from the citizens at large by popular election, three from the General Chamber of Commerce, three from the Federation of Labor, and one each from the Provincial Educational Association, the Bar Association, the Medical Association, and the Engineers' Society.

The Far Eastern Olympic Meet Committee for South China consists of T. N. Chen, commissioner of education of Kwangtung, chairman; Kin Tseng-ching, principal of High Normal School in Canton, vice-chairman; C. Y. Chen Kie-woon, former president of Canton Educational Association, treasurer; Y. L. Lee, a secretary of Canton Y. M. C. A., secretary; and Lee Ming-tak, a former coach. H. S. Peabody and P. K. Kwong, physical directors of Canton Y. M. C. A., will be leading coaches for the teams to be selected beginning December 2. These teams will undergo training until they meet early next summer in Japan. The committee expects to raise $16,000 for the expenses in connection with the meet.

Dr. M. M. de Colbert, the German held in Canton in connection with the bomb outrage of October 19 last, when three persons were killed and a score more or less seriously injured, is still awaiting trial. He will be tried in the civil courts instead of the military tribunal. The district procurator of Canton is giving every assistance possible to facilitate the comfort and early hearing for the accused, going as far as permitting an interpreter to be employed solely for the trial. The defendant has been given a special apartment within the court compound instead of being confined with native prisoners. A "boy" is being provided for Dr. de Colbert, besides special allowance for fare. A native prisoner is given but ten cents a meal, while the German doctor is asking for five dollars a day.

To guard against expected invasion of Kwangtung by factions unfriendly to General Chen Chiung-ming and his military party, the province has again been put under military vigilance. Shen Hung-ying, formerly of the Kwangsi Army and a follower of Lu Yung-ting, the warlord of the South, is aiming to assist Hsu Chung-chi the Sun Yat-sen general now in Fukien to oust Chen from his present position, by threatening him from the North River direction; while General Chang Kai-lu, a Yunnanese commander who was once minister of war under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is making trouble from Luichow and Kaochow districts through his vanguards. Conflicts between the pro-constitutionalists and the Cantonese troops supporting General Chen have begun along the Fukien-Kwangtung borders. Attempts have also been made by pro-Sun agents at Swabue and Swatow to incite the Cantonese troops there to revolt, but so far, it has been a failure.

H. W.

Canton, November 17, 1922.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, November 22, to Wednesday, November 29.)

What is expected to cause a complete disruption in the political situation in Peking with regard to the Loyang and Paoting factions struggling for power, is the case of the Finance Minister's arrest which has taken on a more serious attitude during the lapse of time herein covered. That, with the news announcing the impeachment of Wang Chung-huai and Dr. Wellington Koo by Parliament from the House, has occupied the forefront of attention of news in the Far East. The situation in Fukien and Canton seems to remain the same. Japan seems concerned over the fact that Bolshevism is extending itself toward her country with the absorption of the Far Eastern Republic, and events in the Philippines seem practically on the level.

Serious political developments in the Capital this week are the culmination of the incident of the arrest of the Finance Minister Lo Wen-kan. Various opinions are being expressed on this important issue and a late dispatch on November 26, states that all of the Wang Cabinet except two had resigned, the Ministers of Agriculture and War staying, and Lo had returned to prison. General Tsao Kun has expressed indignation condemning the action of Dr. Lo Wen-kan in strong terms and circulated a telegram to that effect. That a trial should be held investigating the action of the Finance Minister, as having impaired the sovereign rights of the nation, who received bribes and neglected to perform his duties properly, is outrageous and will bring disaster to the country, according to Tsao Kun. President Li Yuan-hung has gone on record in the case in his telegram sent to General Wu Pei-fu replying to that of the Loyang War Lord:

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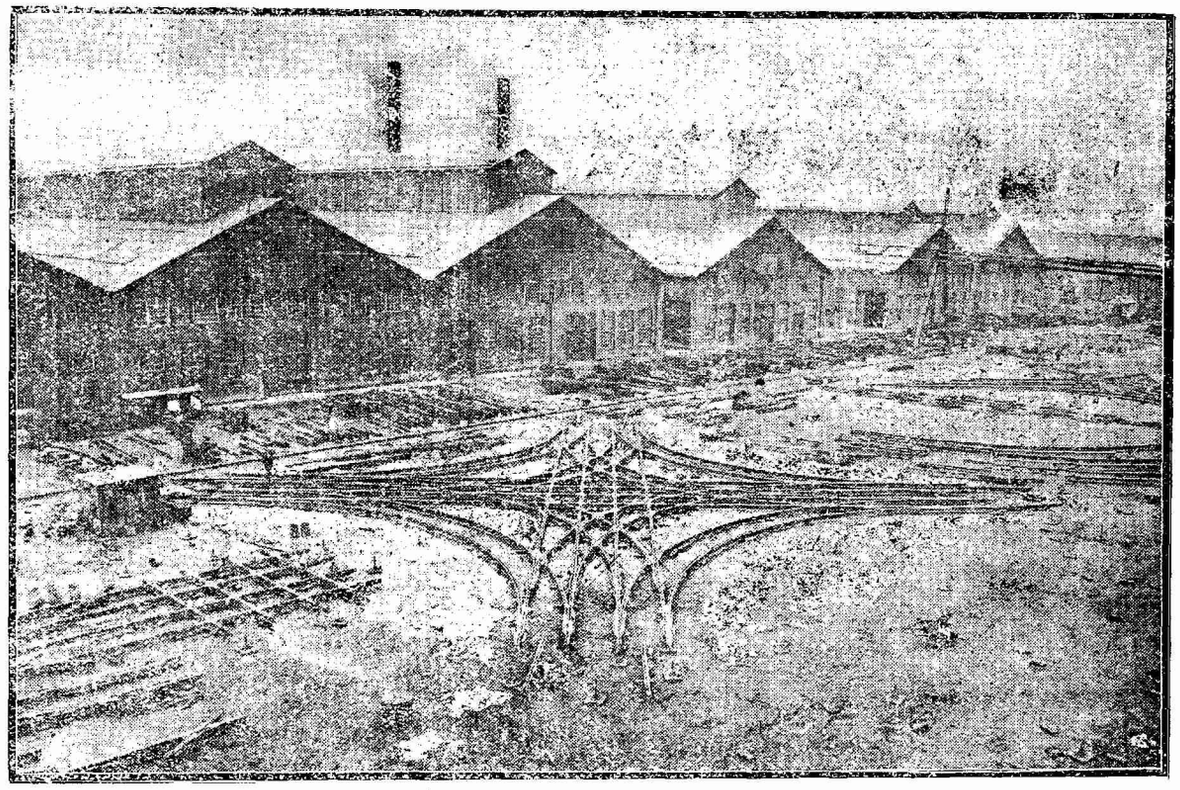

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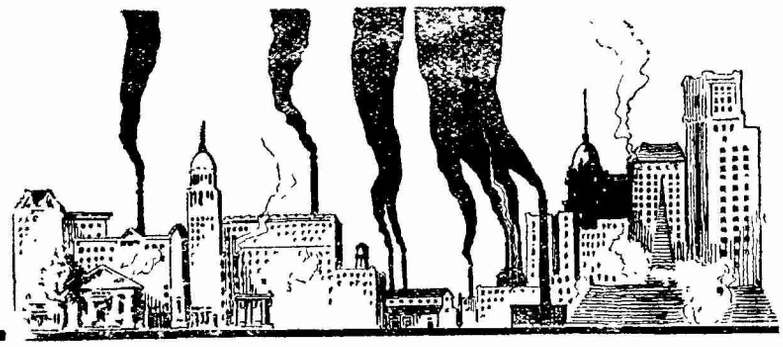
23-037



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"In resuming the office of president, I resolved to fight the evils in the government, especially those pertaining to malpractice in connection with the finances. On the 18th instant, the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, together with witnesses, called on me bringing evidence in the form of a contract and letter containing the Parliamentary seal, to prove the misconduct in office of Lo Wen-kan in connection with the Austrian loan. Since I was convinced of the falsity of the statement that the loan had the sanction of the President's Office, I ordered the immediate arrest, as such conduct in a Cabinet Minister is of extraordinary consequence.

The president added that as Mr. Lo is a member of the Cabinet it did not seem fitting to refer the matter to that body, and there was no necessity to have the Mandate ordering the arrest counter-signed by the Cabinet. He said further that there had recently been several cases of officials being arrested before their removal from office, citing the case of Chung Shih-ming, Vice-Minister of Finance, who he said, was arrested at the direction of General Wu himself while still in office.

In conclusion President Li states that his resignation is still in the hands of Parliament, and he is anxious to retire to private life as soon as a successor can be found to receive him.

Through *Reuters Agency* we learn the final results of the Finance Minister's case. He has procured bail and is awaiting trial which will be held in a week's time. Prior to the case being cleared up, Mr. Lo, it is announced semi-officially, will not attend to any of the affairs of the Ministry, and the Premier has appointed the Vice-Minister of Finance to take charge.

Further information regarding the Cabinet crisis in Peking concerns the fact that General Chang Shou-tseng, although having declined the nomination to accept the Premiership, officially is busy forming his Cabinet and has selected the following Ministers, retaining for himself the war portfolio besides the Premiership:

Minister of the Navy, Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming;
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfred Sze;
Minsiter of Finance, Chang Ying-hua;
Minister of the Interior, Liu Meng-kung;

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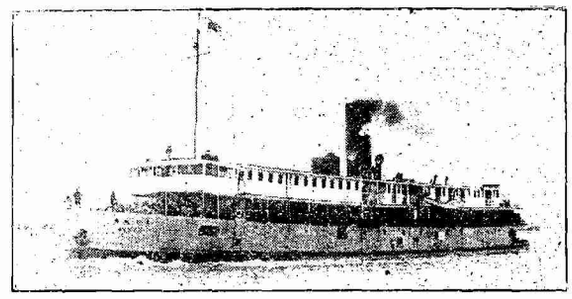

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Length	206'—0"
Breadth	31'—0"
Draft loaded	8'—0"
Mean Speed at Official Trial	15.6 Knots per hour.

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Minister of Communications, Wu Yu-lin;

Minister of Commerce, Kao Ling-wei or Wang Yu-chih.

The despatch carrying the report of the Wang and Koo impeachment from Parliament contained the following news:

Three hundred and one members were present in the House of Representatives today. The chairman, Wu Ching-lien, presided. A motion to impeach Dr. Wang Chung-huai and Dr. Wellington Koo on the ground that they took part in the signing of the so-called Austrian Loan was brought forward and carried by 262 votes against 39. The House is now going on with the impeachment of the judicial anthorities.

A further summary of the bandit situation in Honan is contained in a *Chung Mei News Service* report which says there is a tacit admission that Peking has forgotten the protest from the legations regarding same:

It is tacitly admitted that the Peking government has forgotten the protest of the joint Ministers over the continued captivity of the foreigners in Honan. Reports have come up from the South during the week indicating that the military heads are bestirring themselves but Peking officially knows nothing now about the matter. In the meantime the foreign residents in those districts continue to wonder what next is going to happen. Rolf Breen, the five-year-old boy who was captured with his father at Loshan, is still in the hands of the bandits when the last letter left Hankow. The Lutheran United Mission, to which the Breens belong, have sent three representatives to Singyangchow to attempt to enter into negotiations with the brigands with a view to secure the release especially of the little boy. However, they have wired back that without pressure from Peking little can be accomplished.

It is reported that C. T. Wang and the staff of the Shantung Rehabilitation Commission have expressed deep disgust at the criticism which has been hurled against them by the job hunting Chinese politicians, who have denounced them for drawing their pay without earning it. Dr. Wang points instance after instance which requires long hours of work following the subsequent meetings of the Sino-Japanese Conference, and especially with the time drawing near when the actual transfer of Tsingtao is to take place.

In Shanghai during the week under review a most impressive incident took place, that of the memorial service being held in honor of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, at the home of his son. Large crowds of foreigners and Chinese assembled to pay tribute and brought with them laurels and wreaths of flowers and scrolls telling of the high esteem in which Dr. Wu was held by all Chinese, representing commercial as well as official life.

Reports from Canton state that owing to the unrest in Kwangsi, the Canton authorities have declared martial law and a search is instituted on all vessels entering port, as well as telegrams and mails are subject to censorship. Another report, according to the *South China Morning Post*, Hongkong, concerns the fact that at the urgent telegraphic request of the Canton government, the Anglo-French Syndicate, has agreed to pay the first instalment of £500,000 of the Currency loan, within one week instead of three weeks as formerly proposed. This is due to the fact that the Kwangtung Bank notes have depreciated.

Further despatch agencies state that attacks are being planned on Canton and that it is authentically reported, that by order of Sun Yat-sen, two generals who have recently arrived at Hongkong, have formed plans to this effect.

Japan seems to be concerning herself over the fact that Bolshevism is spreading to her country which comes as a result of the absorption of the Far Eastern Republic by Moscow. Another issue over which Japan has expressed indignation is the U. S. Court ruling in connection with the Ozawa case, which she terms as an insult to Japan. The *Chugai Shogyo*, had the following comment:

The written reasons for the decision given by the American Supreme Court denying the right of naturalization to the Japanese have been made public by the Foreign Office and this has made the matter very clear. All the anti-Japanese laws hitherto enacted in various American states were drawn up on the assumption that the Japanese are not eligible to naturalization. With all sorts of oppression already exercised upon the Japanese in America in matter of legislation, therefore, the decision of the American Supreme Court does not add to the loss of the Japanese. Indeed, very

few expected in view of the anti-Japanese sentiment among the Americans, that any favorable decision would be given. Such being the case, it is no wonder the news of the unfavorable decision has been received by the Japanese generally with comparative coolness.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

November 21. M. Poincare, Signor Mussolina, and Lord Curzon in conversation express firm determination to settle in a spirit of most cordial friendship and on basis of perfect equality between Allies all questions which will be dealt with at Lausanne Conference.

November 22. London report says incidents at opening of the House of Commons indicate that Mr. Clynnes is recognized as a leader of the Opposition.——Far Eastern Republic, including Vladivostok, is to become an integral part of Russia, according to Riga dispatch.

November 23. Eight delegations and the American observer were present at opening of Lausanne Conference, when Earl Curzon was elected president.——President Harding in an address to the joint session of Congress declared that the passage of the Ship Subsidy Bill was imperative if staggering government losses were to be avoided, according to Washington report.——A bill establishing a Customs union between France and Tunis will shortly be submitted to Parliament, according to Paris dispatch.

November 24. Sir Charles Harrington issues a serious warning to Turks not to come against the Allied forces of occupation which is marked as dangerous, according to Constantinople.——Turk rapprochment with Russia declared to be most ominous war cloud in European sky, and Clemenceau gives warning to America of German preparation for new war.

November 25. Paris dispatch says opening debate in Chamber of Deputies shows government's bill to reestablish the Banque Industrielle de Chine.——An analysis of the aggregate votes in the election hitherto gives the Conservatives 5,746,000. Labor, 4,356,090, Liberals 2,769,000 and the National Liberals 1,356,000.——The Royal Commission appointed to investigate the Pacific Coast fisheries recommends the reduction of fishing licenses to Orientals by 40 percent, in 1923, and the creation of a new department of fisheries.——M. Clemenceau arrives New York.

November 27. In view of speculation evoked by American observer's statement at Lausanne, it is noteworthy that Lord Curzon has authorized the Lausanne correspondent of *Daily Mail* that Britain is with America on the "Open Door" plan.——New York dispatch says Hearst newspapers, which strongly support Ship Subsidy Bill launched an anti-British attack on the eve of the vote on the measure in Congress.

Weekly Cotton Market Report.

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton,—We have had another week of very little interest, with fluctuations within narrow limits, influenced from day to day by Mid-Americans and the operations of speculators at the "Exchanges." Domestic Mills' interest in the market is limited and exports are at a standstill.

From the above it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, we consider a steady level of prices warranted for the legitimate surroundings.

Yarn,—Since our last report, our market has been keeping steady, prices having declined some two to three taels as compared with last week's level. Some 3-4000 bales of various counts and chops of local products have changed hands between dealers for exports, and no sales are reported with local mills.

Liverpool, November 23, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	14.72	Pence
" " January	14.00	"
" " March	13.82	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, November 23, 1922.

New York Market:—

December	25.25	Cents
January	25.38	"
March	25.45	"
May	25.32	"
July	25.00	"
Spot	25.45	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, November 22nd, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 32 5/8d. and 32 5/8d. ready and forward delivery is 6/16d. lower than last week. Our official rate for T/T on London followed with a drop of 1/4d. to 3/1 3/4d. Silver advices are not encouraging and exchange business in connection with Imports and Exports continues to be on a small scale. Our Gold dealers have been covering by sales of Gold T/T during the week and their operations have imported a certain amount of strength into rates, the market closed with an easier tendency.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 37,075,000 a decrease of Tls. 2,368,000.

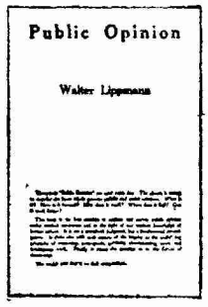
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 34,630,000 a decrease of $ 490,000.

Estimated value Tls. 62,008,000 as against Tls. 42,198,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for October	Thursday Nov. 16	Friday Nov. 17	Saturday Nov. 18	Monday Nov. 20	Tuesday Nov. 21	Wednes. Nov. 22
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/4 072	3/2 3/1 1/2	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4
D/Dtto. ,,	—	3/2 1/2 3/1 5/8	3/1 3/8	3/1 3/8	3/1 7/8	3/1 7/8	3/1 3/8
4m/s ,,	—	3 2 1/4 3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/1 1/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
T/T India	255.281	239 1/2 236 1/4	233	232	236	236	236
T/T France	1006.666	1070 1055	1000	990	1010	955	995
T/T N. Y.	74.135	70 3/8 69 3/8	69 3/8	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 3/8	70 1/2
T/T H'kong	75.109	75 75	75	75	75	75	75
T/T Japan	65.104	68 1/4 69 1/2	69 1/4	69 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
T/T Batavia	194.666	184 1/2 182 1/2	181	181	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
T/T Straits	70.125	72 1/4 75 1/4	75 3/4	75 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/5.932	3/3 1/2 3/3	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4
4m/s ,, D/P	——	3/3 3/4 3/3 1/2	3/3	3/3	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
6m/s ,, D/A	3/6 432	3/4 3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,056 666	1120 1105	1050	1040	1060	1005	1045
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	77.812	74 1/4 73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	74	74 1/2	74
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74 3/4 73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 3/4	32 1/8	32 5/16	32 1/16	32 0/8	32 1/8
*N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.64 3/8	G. $.63 1/2	G. $. 63 5/8	G. $. 64 5/8	G. $. 64 1/2	G. $ .65
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 333 00	Tls. 332 00	Tls. 331 00	Tls. 329 00	Tls. 328 00	Tls. 326 40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.8125	72.8375	72.8875	72.8875	72.8875	72.9125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3 1/2 %	3 %	3 %	3 %	2 1/2 %	3 1/2 %
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 63.24
Bank of France rate of discount	4 1/2 %	London on Germany	T/T 27600
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	2 3/8 %	New York on London	T/T 449
,, ,, 4 m/s.	2 3/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 7/16
,, ,, 6 m/s.	2 3/4 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/2
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1 1/16



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Walter Lipmann

after ten years of practical political work, active journalism and thorough study, makes the first attempt to explore and survey public opinion under modern conditions.

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Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

Shanghai Tientsin

Bombay, November 23, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	464	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan	„	335	„ „
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.	„	409	„ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Nov./Dec./Jan.	Tls.	32.00
Shanghai, Nov./Dec.	„	30.00
M-ginned, Nov./Dec.	„	30.00
Taichong, Nov./Dec.	„	30.50
Shensi, Spot.	„	32.25

Market:—*Steady.*

New Books and Publications

Public Opinion

An Attempt to Analyze, by Walter Lipmann. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company: 1922.

AFTER a dozen years of experience, as a student and instructor in philosophy and psychology, a news-gatherer for magazines and papers, as a politician and a military intelligence officer, Walter Lipmann has written his views on what is called "Public Opinion." His book is hailed as the first attempt to analyze public opinion as it exists under modern conditions.

The author has no regard for the merits of public opinion as it exists in the individual mind. From personal experience, he relates the manner in which events are variously seen, interpreted, reported, published and broadcasted, and then the effect produced on the variously educated, prejudiced, and otherwise limited minds by which they are read. Very clearly he establishes his assertion that there is a world of difference between what actually is and what public opinion generally holds to be. It is rather a disconcerting revelation, but an undeniable one.

Very aptly, the author goes on from his analysis of public opinion, on which democracy rests, at least theoretically, and discusses the farce and gravity of the situation. In concluding, Mr. Lipmann emphasizes the need for scientific and statistical information to lessen the gap between reality and belief.

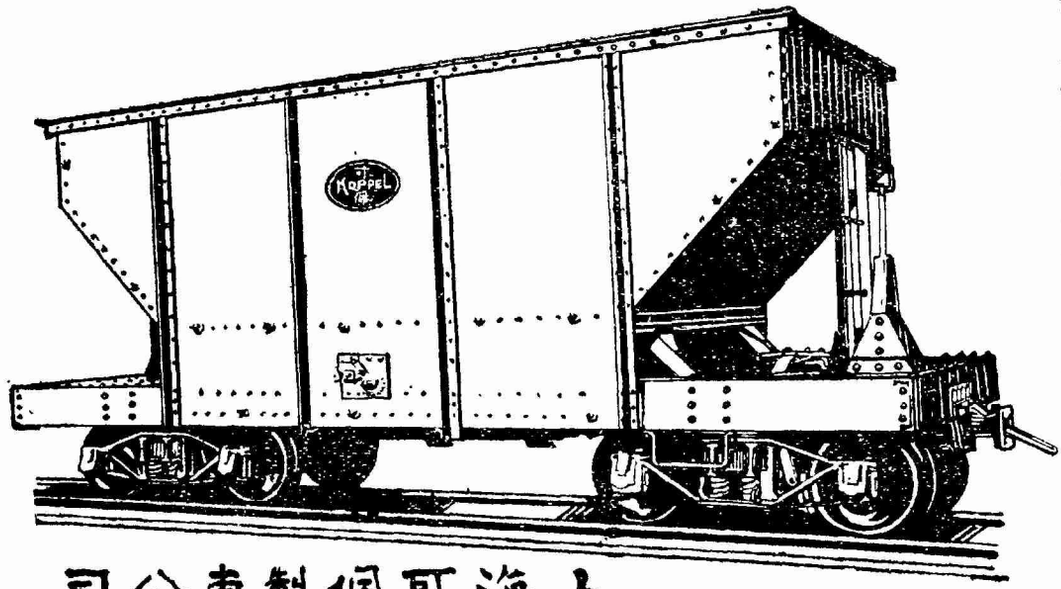
While the book may be of particular interest to the man in public life and the journalist, it cannot fail to interest vitally every newspaper reader, even every conversationalist, for it bears home an uplifting message against forming hasty "they say," and "people say," and "I saw it in the newspaper" opinions.

R. B. L.

Shanghai, November 29, 1922.

F. B. Noyes in Shanghai

Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, of America arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, November 25, and during his stay here was guest of honor at many functions given by Chinese and foreigners. On Sunday evening, November 26, Mr. Noyes was guest of honor at a dinner given by the Chinese Journalists' Club at the Yip Ping Shang Hotel; Monday, November 27, he was entertained at luncheon by W. Turner, general manager of *Reuters* in Shanghai; Tuesday, November 28, the American Chamber of Commerce and the American University Club gave a joint luncheon in Mr. Noyes' honor, at the Carlton Cafe; Tuesday evening, the editor and members of the staff of the *Shun Pao* gave a dinner in his honor in the *Shun Pao* building; on Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, Mr. Noyes was guest of honor of the Chinese Newspapers' Association at the Great Eastern Hotel. He departed for South China on Thursday, November 30.



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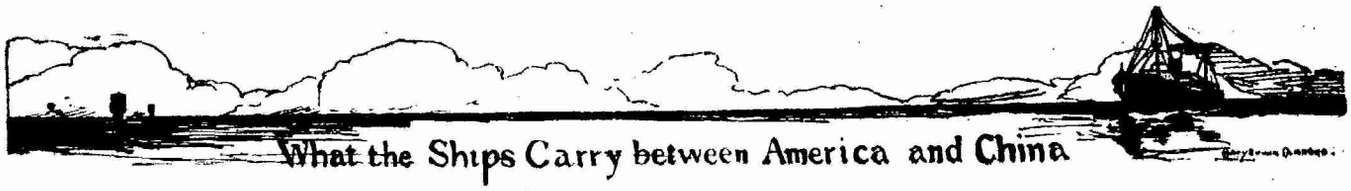

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct. Tael 1.17 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Empress of Russia, October 7.

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White	Pls.	31

To Darby.

Silk Cocoons Strippings: Shanghai, Bls. 50	,,	153.99

To St. John.

Skins, Badger	Pcs.	899

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 5	,,	5

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 209	,,	211.16
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 281	,,	277.63
Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls. 28	,,	91.40
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	6.31
Bristles	,,	105
Straw Braid Mottled	,,	17
Straw Braid White	,,	21
Musk	Taels	231

S. S. Canadian Inventor, October 13.

To Chicago.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	461

S. S. President Taft, October 3, from U. S. A.,

Shirtings, White, Plain	Pcs.	112
Lemons, Fresh	,,	750
Machines, Sewing	,,	2
Motor-cars	,,	1
Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	1,280
Asparagus, Canned	Pls.	190
Codfish Dried	,,	30
Fruits, Dried	,,	12
Fruits, Table, Canned	,,	104
Grease	,,	14
Ink, Printing	,,	171
Leather, Sole	,,	92
Macaroni	,,	9
Milk, Evaporated	,,	249
Nuts	,,	11
Oranges Fresh	,,	8
Packing, India-rubber	,,	3
Prunes	,,	8
Sugar Powder	,,	19
Cigarettes	Mille	58,375
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	27,639

S. S. West Prospect, from U. S. A., October 3.

Iron Bars	Pls.	3,962
Iron Scrap, Old	,,	466
Iron Galvanized: Wire shorts	,,	388
Flour, Wheat	,,	68
Oil Kerosene in bulk	Galls.	25,000
Turpentine	Pls.	417

S. S. West O'Rowa, from U. S. A., October 3.

Ammonia, Anhydrous	Pls.	114
Flour, Wheat	,,	15,000
Cylinders	Pcs.	100

S. S. Arizona Maru, from U. S. A., October 4.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	4,880
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,141
Cigarettes	Mille	50,875

S. S. Eclipse, from U. S. A., Oct. 4.

Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	147
Waterproof Cloth	,,	1,089
Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	1,011
Bronze Powder	,,	41
Cheese	,,	3
Cotton Waste	,,	181
Gum, Resin	,,	377
Paper, Cardboard	,,	7
Pitch	,,	45
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,836
Bicycles	Pcs.	1
Canned Fruits	Doz.	64
Canned Meats	,,	132

S. S. President Grant, from U.S.A., October 4.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	612
Butter	,,	126
Fish, Salt	,,	9
Flour, Wheat	,,	720
Canned, Fish	Doz.	208
Hats	,,	34
Cigarettes	Mille	39,250
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls	40,438

S. S. President Jackson, October 7.

To Seattle

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	84
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 19	,,	79
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	18
Skins, Fox	Pcs.	1,105

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	227

To Chicago.

Silk Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 5	,,	4.91
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	124
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	9
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	79
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	35

To Newton.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai, Bls. 4	Pls.	14.50
Other Ports, Bls 5	Pls.	15.78

To Providence.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls. 31	Pls.	98.07

To Philadelphia.

Wool Camel's	Pls.	15
Wool, Sheep's	,,	12

To Baltimore.

Bristles	,,	45

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 105	,,	197.18
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 212	,,	210.98
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 5	,,	5.14
Silk, Pongees, Honan	,,	9.57
Bristles	,,	156
Rhubarb	,,	25
Skins, Mats, Dog	Pcs.	3,720
Skins, Cat	,,	459
Skins, Lamb	,,	5,973
Skins, Marmot	,,	22,355
Skins, Wolf	,,	30

S. S. Amur Maru from U. S. A., October 6.

Jeans, Grey, over 12¾ lb.	Pcs.	2,000
Iron Pipes	Pls.	382
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	39
Iron Screws	,,	17
Iron Angles, Old	,,	554
Iron Beams	,,	252
Iron Channels, Old	,,	185
Iron Plates, Old	,,	10,282
Iron Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	706
Bones, Cow	,,	48
Flour, Wheat	,,	782
Paper, Art Printing	,,	549
Wax, Paraffin	Pcs.	40
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	179,875

S. S. Canadian Inventor, October 9, from U. S. A.

Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn		1,012,362

S. S. Nanking, from U. S. A., October 12.

Zinc Sheets	Pls.	10
Apples, Fresh	,,	45
Butter	,,	16
Canned Asparagus	,,	86
Canned Fruits	,,	515
Fruits, Dried	,,	6
Honey	,,	2
Leather, Patent	,,	2
Leather, Sole	,,	133
Macaroni	Pls.	12
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	24,750
Motor-cars	,,	1
Canned Fruits	Doz.	196
Canned Meats	,,	41
Canned Fish	,,	240
Canned, Vegetables	,,	1,459

S. S. President Lincoln, from U.S.A. October 13.

Woollen Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	661
Apples Fresh	Pls.	211
Barley, Pearl	,,	34
Bacon and Hams	,,	4
Canned Fruits	,,	199
Cheese	,,	12
Fruits, Dried	,,	112
Ink, Printing	,,	22
Sugar, Refined	,,	47
Sugar, Cube	,,	8
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	200
Whisky	,,	28
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	24,037
Oil Unclassed	,,	3,000
Leather, Imitation	Pcs.	500
Lemons, Fresh	,,	26,250
Chocolates	Lb.	1 344
Cigarettes	Mille	7,500
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	19,864

S. S. Torrey, from U.S.A., Oct. 12.

Iron Bars	Pls.	406
Iron Horseshoes, Old	,,	3,184
Steel, Bamboo	,,	1,511
Carbon, Black	,,	176
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 150	,,	535
Flour, Wheat	,,	5,321
Gum, Resin	,,	1,043
Oil, Kerosene in Bulk	Galls.	59,022
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	389,650
Turpentine	,,	1,000

S. S. President, Taft, October 16.

To Honolulu

Egg, Albumen, Moist	Pls.	24
Egg, Yolk, Moist	,,	24
Egg, Whole, Moist	,,	23

To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls	31
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	229
Gunpowder, other, Ports	,,	5
Bristles	,,	45
Iron Pig	,,	34
Skin Crosses, Kid	Pcs.	288
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	10,000
Skins, Marmot	,,	8,586

To Boston.

Bristles	Pls.	54

To New York.

Silk Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls 361	,,	364.69
Silk Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 87	,,	85.20
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled & not Steam Filature: Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 10	,,	10.15
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	20.23
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	22.77
Straw Braid, White	,,	19
Skin Clothing, Kid	Pcs.	500
Skins, Clothing, Lamb	,,	1,000
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	5,000
Skins, Marmot	,,	13,442
Musk	Taels	332

S. S. Havre Maru, October 12.

To San Francisco.

Tea, Scented other Ports	Pls.	23
Nutgalls	,,	109

To New York.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	308
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	54
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	77
Hyson, other Ports	,,	45
Bristles	,,	90
Camphor	,,	102
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 5	,,	20
Egg, Whole Dried	,,	12
Feathers	,,	28
Hair, Human	,,	126
Hides, Buffalo	,,	14
Hides, Cow	,,	1,309
Oil, Wood	,,	2,235
Rhubarb	,,	42
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,461
Hats Rush	Pcs.	288,000
Skins, Doe	,,	10,000
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,010

S. S. Kumano Maru, from U. S. A., October 13.

Sugar of Milk	Pls.	84

S. S. Porthos, from U.S.A., Oct. 19.

Milk, Malted	Doz.	40

S. S. Shinyo Maru, from U. S. A., October 18.

Iron, Wire Shorts	Pls.	579
Iron, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	271
Leather, Calf	,,	4
Leather, Sole	,,	27
Sugar of Milk	,,	75
Cigarettes	Mille	41,750
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	82,872

S. S. Suwa Maru, from U. S. A., October 20.

Raisins	Pls.	98

S. S. President, Taft, from U. S. A., October 18.

Milk, Condensed	Pls.	360

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.,
Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Far Eastern Republic and Soviet Russia.

Reference: P. 466.

Questions: 1. Where is Chita, and what was its position in the Far Eastern Republic? 2. Why was the Far Eastern Republic organized? 3. How long has the "Republic" lasted? 4. Who were the White Guards referred to? 5. Why has the Far Eastern Republic been merged with Soviet Russia? 6. Would you consider that this development has justified the Western powers in refusing recognition to the "Republic"? 7. What are said to be the conditions in Vladivostok at present? 8. What is said to be Moscow's plan for the future of Siberia?

Topic 2: The U. S. Supreme Court, and Japanese Citizenship.

Reference: P. 466.

Questions: 1. What is the Supreme Court decision mentioned? 2 How is it stated that this decision will affect the Japanese in the United States? 3. Why were certain Japanese granted citizenship in the United States? 4 Were these people actually citizens? 5. Would you consider that such a decision as the one under discussion is based solely on "race prejudice"? 6. Do you know the laws of Japan in reference to (a) naturalization of foreigners, (b) ownership of land by aliens?

Topic 3: Affairs on the Upper Yangtsze.

References: Pp.438-39,446,449.

Questions: 1. Name two main reasons why traffic on the upper Yangtsze is so often interfered with 2. Why do Chinese boats fly foreign flags? 3 In any standard work on International Law see what you can find on the subject of flags of one nation being used by boats of another. 4 What was the incident of the Iorcha "Arrow"? (Note: See Morse, International Relations vol 1, chap. XVI) 5 What is the opinion of the editor on the subject here discussed? 6 Under how many flags are boats sailing on the Upper Yangtsze at present?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: "Szechuan for the Szechuanese."

References: Pp.444,446.

Questions: 1. What is the present position of the province of Szechuan? 2 What is the attitude of the people of the province toward Chinese of other provinces, and toward foreigners? 3. What are the reports coming from the provincial military conference held in Chengtu? 4. Who is General Yang, and why is his defeat regretted by some of the Szechuanese? 5. Who are now the outstanding contenders for power in the province? 6. What are the ideas of the writer as to the future development of Sechuan?

Topic 2: The Tientsin-Pukow Railroad.

Reference: P. 448

Questions: 1 What railway is at present the most comfortable to travel on in the Far East? 2. What is the plan of the Tientsin-Pukow line? 3. From where do the new cars for this line come? 4. How are they equipped? 5 What effect upon other railways in China will these improvements probably have? 6. Will the effect of first class trains upon foreign travellers from Japan be of importance to China? How?

Topic 3: Return of Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze to China.

Reference: P. 454.

Questions: 1. What is Dr Sze's present position? 2. Where was he before he went to America? 3. Where was he educated, and where born? 4. Who was Chang Chih-tung? 5. Which is of more importance and more desirable—to be a Cabinet Minister in Peking, or a Minister in Washington or London?

Topic 4: The Arrest of Minister Lo Wen-kan.

Reference: P. 464.

Questions: 1 What is Minister Lo's portfolio, and how long has he held it? 2. What is the reason given for Mr. Lo's arrest? 3. What has been the relation of the House of Representatives in Peking to this arrest? 4. What are the present relations of the House and the Cabinet? 5. Is this a question of principle or of individual power? 6. How does such an affair affect the ideas of Chinese and foreigners as to the government of China?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: China's Financial Situation.

Reference: Pp. 437-8,439-42,444

Questions: 1. According to the report of the Minister of Finance what is China's debt at present? 2. What is this *per capita*? 3. Is this considered a large *per capita* debt compared with certain foreign countries? Why? 4. Why is it considered to be so serious for China? 5. Do these figures include all of the claims against the government at present? Why are there so many claims. 6. When did China first contract a foreign debt? 7. What are the monthly current expenses of the government? 8. What can you say as to the financial credit of the present government? 9. What does Mr Tong think will be done with Minister Lo's Twelfth Year Budget? Why? 10 How large a sum per month, on the average, is remitted to the central government by the provinces? 11. What does Minister Lo have to say regarding the proposed new tariff for China? 12. What are his constructive suggestions?

Topic 2: Canton Christian College and the Silk Industry.

Reference P 454.

Questions. 1 What is meant by sericulture? 2 Why does Canton Christian College offer courses in sericulture? 3 What has the College accomplished along this line? 4. What relation is there between the silk industry of America and that of China?

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23-044

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.
BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by I P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Nov. 23, 1922 Cause No. 1987, In re George A. Heyburn's Will; on petition for letters testamentary.
" 24, " " " 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; on petition for appointment of receiver.
" 25, " " " 1863, In re Anna V. Blough's estate; on petition for letters of administration.
" 27, " " " 1396, O J. Weeks Co Inc. v. Esso Co o China; on motion for continuance.
" 27, " " " 1826, L V. Lang v. Wilkins Bros & Co Inc; On demurrer.
" 27, " " " 1939, Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Bros. Imp & Exp Co; motion for judgment by default; on demurrer
" 27, " " " 1977, Alfred Kohlberg, Inc v. A F. Thane & Co; On motion to make more certain
" 27, " " " 1323, Lin Yung Kiang et al. v. N. Hashim; motion to set.
" 27, " " " 1849, Edward Johnson v. Margaret T. Crane; on motion to set.

(By the Communissioner)

Nov 22, 1922, Cause No. 1989, In re estate of Otho F. Smith; letters of administration issued.
" 25, " " " 1966, U. S v Richman; order.
" 25, " " " 1982, U. S. v. Swan; order.
" 25, " " " 1951, Hazara Singh v. A. Mendoza; judgment for plaintiff.
" 25, " " " 1906, Tanjar Singh v. P. Bonifacio; judgment for plaintiff.

HSU WEN HWA TANG, PLAINTIFFS, v. STANDARD OIL COMPANY, DEFENDANT.
(*Cause No 1511; decided August 31, 1922.*)

SYLLABUS
(*By the Court*)

Pleading: *In an action to recover the possession* of real property an averment that "the plaintiffs are a Chinese family" is insufficient to show capacity to sue

Messrs. Fessenden & Holcomb, by Mr. Fessenden for the demurrant
Messrs. Davies & Bryan, by Mr Bryar, contra.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action to recover the possession of certain real property situated in the city of Chinkiang with damages for its alleged wrongful detention. The original pleading contains as its first averment

> "that the plaintiffs are a Chinese family composed of a body of individuals known and styled as the Hsu Wen Hwa Tang."

Defendant now interposes a demurrer on the grounds *inter alia* "that the plaintiffs have no legal capacity to sue" and "that there is a defect of parties plaintiff."

Authority for the above quoted averment is claimed in the following provision:

> "When two or more persons associated in any business, transact it under a common name, they may sue and be sued therein regardless of whether it includes their individual names, but the latter must be disclosed upon demand of the adverse party." [1]

It is not alleged, however, that plaintiffs are "associated in any business." It is, indeed, averred that during the month of August, 1919, the said plaintiffs were the owners" of the land in question but whether they owned it jointly or in severalty is not alleged nor does it appear from the Chinese deeds attached as exhibits. In fact we have not been able to find in any of these exhibits a single reference to the name which plaintiffs have here adopted nor anything to connect them with this property. We do find, however, a phrase like this in nearly every deed:

> "The vendor declares that prior to this selling, this land has not been owned by any relative or member of family either partially or totally." (Ex. J.)

This indicates that it is quite possible for a relative of plaintiffs to have had an interest in the land which would not be barred by a judgment against plaintiffs. But defendant is entitled to meet in this proceeding all who share plaintiffs' claim of title so that the issues will not need to be relitigated here.

The code provision above quoted was not intended to authorize loose pleading nor to repeal the ordinary requirements governing the joinder of parties. It was designed merely to reach the special case where persons are "associated in any business." In all other cases the old rule prevails that "all the parties to an action should appear in it, as plaintiffs or defendants and by their individual names," [2] unless "it is impracticable to bring them all before the court" in which case a special form of representation is permitted. [3] It is not alleged that such is the case here nor who, if any one, is authorized under Chinese law to represent the family nor do we find anything in the case [4] cited by plaintiffs' counsel which tends to support their pleading.

The demurrer is therefore SUSTAINED.

1. Extraterritorial Remedial Code, sec. 47.
2. Cyc. XXX, 132.
3. Id, 136.
4. Hsien Nieh New World Co. v. Tobacco Products Corpn, II Extrater. 171.

Judgments and Orders:

Nov. 22, 1922, Cause No. 1860, Pacific Trading Co. v. American Trading Co.; order of dismissal.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1853, Li Heng Chin v. O. Wagman; judgment for plaintiff.
„ 23, „ „ „ 1732, W. A. Rumpf v W. E. Maloney & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.
„ 23, „ „ „ 1987, In re George A. Heyburn's Will; letters appointing executrix.
„ 24, „ „ „ 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; order appointing receiver.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1863, In re Anna V. Blough's estate; appointing administrator.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1396, O. J. Weeks Co. Inc. v. Esso Co. of China; order.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1826, L. V. Lang v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc; judgment for plaintiff.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1939, Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Bros. Imp. & Exp. Co.; demurrer sustained.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1977, Alfred Kohlberg, Inc. v. A. F. Thane & Co.; order approving defendant's motion.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1324, Lin Yung Kiang et al v. N. Hashim; passed for Canton.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co. Inc.; order for continuance.
„ 27, „ „ „ 563, Schnabel, Gaumer & Co. v. Garland S. S. Co.; order of dismissal.
„ 28 „ „ „ 1333, The Chinese Maritime Customs v. The American-Oriental Banking Corporation; judgment for plaintiff.

(*Before the Commissioner*)

Nov. 22, 1922, Cause No. 1989, In re estate of Otho F. Smith; on petition for letters of administration.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1982, U. S. v. Swan; plea of guilty.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1951, Hazara Singh v. A. Mendoza; testimony taken of plaintiff.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1906, Tanjar Singh v. P. Bonifacio; testimony taken of plaintiff.

Assignments for Hearing:

Dec. 4, 1922, 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.
Jan. 2, 1923, 9:30 A. M, Cause No. 1179, C. H. Wang v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.
„ 3, „ 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1473, The Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club.
„ 3, „ 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1810, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. The Liberty Club.
„ 4, „ 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1351, The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Ltd. v. Green Star Steamship Corporation.
„ 4, „ 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1355, Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. Inc. v. Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.
„ 5, „ 9:30 A. M. Cause No. 1849, Edward Johnson v. Margaret T. Crane.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 22, 1922, Cause No. 1988, Ida Trautvach v. Charles A. King; summons issued.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1105, A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. U. S. Trading Corporation; deferdant's brief.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1388, Weil v. Wright; plaintiff's brief
„ 22, „ „ „ 1977, Alfred Kohlberg Inc. v. A. F. Thane & Co.; motion and notice.
Nov. 22, 1922, Cause No. 890, In re estate of John Isadore Sanger; order approving division.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1989, In re estate of Otho F. Smith; petition.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1986, In re Coroner's inquest on the body of Maurice Kingsley; oath of jurors; postmortem report; verdict; jurors discharge.
„ 23, „ „ „ 1917, In re Horace W. Houlding's will; deposition.
„ 23, „ „ „ 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; submission of intervenor to jurisdiction; petition of intervenor.
„ 23, „ „ „ 1987, In re George A. Heyburn's will; petition; oath of executrix; letters testamentary.
„ 24, „ „ „ 1606, Kamorovsky v. Hartford Fire Insurance Co. et al.; stipulation.
„ 24, „ „ „ 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; complaint; petition for appointment of receiver; supplemental petition; summons issued; bond; consent of receiver to act; marshal's return of summons.
„ 24, „ „ „ 1987, In re George A. Heyburn's will; bond.
„ 24, „ „ „ 1966, Ida Trautvach v. Charles A King; marshal's return of summons.
„ 24, „ „ „ 417, Henry P. Newman v. Batouieff, Zimmerman & Co.; plaintiff's brief.
„ 24, „ „ „ 1991, Credit Foncier D'Extreme-Orient v. W. H. Tenney; petition; summons issued.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1989, In re estate of Otho F. Smith: letters of administration.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1323, Lin Yung Kiang et al. v. N. Hashim; notice.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1939, Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.; motion; demurrer.
„ 25, „ „ „ 563, Schnabel, Gaumer & Co. v. Garland Steamship Co.; discontinuance; stipulation.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1606, Kamorovsky v. Hartford Fire Insurance Co.; brief for intervenors.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1826, Leonard V. Lang v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; confession of judgment.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1977, Alfred Kohlberg Inc. v. A. F. Thane & Co.; affidavit.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1949, Precision Machine Works v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; stipulation to withdraw exhibits.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1992, W. R. Loxley & Co. v. Robert R. Fernbach; complaint · summons issued.
„ 28, „ „ „ 1991, Credit Foncier D'Extreme-Orient v. W. H. Tenney; marshal's return of summons.
„ 28, „ „ „ 1993, Harder v. Harder; complaint; summons issued; affidavit; motion; order for esrvice by publication.

In the U. S. Court for China

RAMONA HARDER,
Plaintiff,
vs.
ORVILLE DEWEY HARDER,
Defendant.

Cause No. 1993
Civil No. 713

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

Filed at Shanghai, China.
November 28, 1922.
W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

ORVILLE DEWEY HARDER,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOB NGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, November 28, 1922.
W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.